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VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867. NUMBER 262.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Excitement Concerning the Arrival of Military.

Offers for Ten-Forty Bonds.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Washington Monument Association.

New Compartelt Fractional Currency

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY—EXCITEMENT AND RUMORS.

The arrival of a few companies of troops has given rise to fresh excitement, and rumors relative to the intention of the President to resist Congress. Seven companies of the 29th Infantry, together with a detachment of troops from Richmond, have reached here within a few days, and will do garrison duty in the district. The recent order of the President disbanding the colored militia, together with the near approach of the session of Congress, taken in connection with the arrival of troops, have caused numerous stories of an alarming character to be circulated. By inquiry at headquarters it is ascertained that no significance is to be attached to the presence of troops at this time.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

It is expected that a full meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the House will be held at the Capitol on Wednesday. The members are not all here yet, but Mr. Wilson, the chairman, has assurances that all will be present at the meeting. The subject of the Committee's investigation into the conduct of the President, will be discussed, and the nature of a report to be submitted to Congress agreed upon.

DISBANDMENT ORDERED.

The N. Y. *Herald's* special says: General Emory has issued an order disbanding all irresponsible military companies, black and white, organized in this district. This has been done under the special instruction of Gen. Grant.

NEW ORLEANS SHERIFFALTY.

The N. Y. *Times'* special says: General Sheridan being assured of the good conduct of Wood, Genois in the future, telegraphed General Grant recommending a disapproval of his removal as sheriff. Mr. Bullett then declining the appointment, Hayes was restored.

THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received offers from large houses in New York for the purchase of ten-forty bonds in large lots. He has decided not to accept them for the present, though it is quite certain that should he conclude to issue the twenty-year bonds, the conditions which still remain unissued under the act of March, 1864, he would find for them a prompt sale at full prices.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

Our Vice Consul General at Havana telegraphs to the State Department that the cholera is as virulent as ever in that city. It is declared the number of cases is on the increase.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeons Middleton, Nelson and Brown have been relieved from duty here and ordered to the Fifth Military Department. An Executive order has been issued revoking the dishonorable discharge of Second Lieutenant Bennett, as examination of his case showing that he was honorably acquitted by a Court Martial of the charges against him, in 1863.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

During several days past numbers of spurious twenty-five cent notes have been put in circulation. The bogus currency is a trifle thicker than the genuine and the green on the back a trifle lighter, the vignette of Fessenden is a good wood cut and not a steel engraving.

RESIGNED AS CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has struck Mr. Bradley's name from the roll of attorneys, he has resigned his office as attorney for the Corporation of Washington.

PATENTS TO ISSUE.

Three hundred and fifty patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week ending the 19th inst., being the largest number ever issued in one week.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Washington National Monument Association, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the question of raising funds for the completion of the monument, to report upon any plans proposed, and to prepare an appeal to Congress.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Government will be ready on the 26th by consent in the trial of Jeff. Davis, but postponement is possible in order to satisfy the desire of the gentlemen on both sides that Chief Justice Chase shall sit with Judge Underwood.

WEST INDIES.

Details of the Great Hurricane at St. Thomas—Loss of Life Among the Shipping—Losses at Other Islands.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—By arrival from St. Thomas we have the particulars of a great hurricane, which lasted about four hours, tearing up trees, lifting houses from their foundations and dashing them to pieces. Ships, steamers and smaller craft were driven together and sunk. Fifty or sixty vessels were sent ashore, dismasted or sunk, and a number of the crews lost. Thousands on land are homeless and suffering. The loss of cattle is very great. It is impossible now to estimate the loss, but it must be large.

On the morning of the 29th, there being indications of a storm, the passengers of the old steamer Conway did not feel safe to go to sea in her, and wished to be transferred to the Rhone, a new steamer of the line, where they would be under themselves safe in case of a storm. They were accordingly transferred, and both vessels put to sea; but during the storm the Rhone struck on Peter's Island, her boilers exploded, and all were lost with the exception of twelve or fifteen. The Conway was thrown on Tortola Island and all on board were saved.

Nothing definite is known in regard to the other islands; nothing has been heard with the exception of Tortola, of which report says that the town is totally destroyed and but a few houses left.

The steamer Columbian came in at about 11 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock was sunk, and six persons were lost. Her cargo was valued at from one million to two million dollars.

The track of the hurricane seems to have been narrow, as the Marmion, from Rio, and the Saint Andries, from New York, arrived the day after, and neither experienced more than a stiff breeze.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Ghost of Blenerhasset Re-Haldine the Mexican Question—A Shooting Affray—Court Record Burned—Robbed by Burglars.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—John A. Gilmore has deposited with General Schofield the charges and specifications against Lieutenant Colonel Rose, for misconduct in superintending the late election in Richmond. The charges are four in number. 1st. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. 2d. For drunkenness on duty. 3d. For disobedience of orders. 4th. For violation of the 36th article of War, in that upwards of one hundred citizens have been sent up as witnesses. An investigation of these charges and specifications will shortly take place, though it is not thought a court martial will be ordered.

An affray occurred in Richmond this morning between Wash. Berry and Jesse Woods, in which the latter was wounded in the neck by a pistol shot. Berry was arrested.

RICHMOND, November 11.—General Schofield to-day ordered a court-martial to be held on the 18th instant to try the case of Col. Rose, conductor of the election here.

The *Dispatch* has an account of the mashing of Major Butts, formerly Bureau Agent in King William county, by negroes there. An attempt was made to arrest the ring leaders by the civil authorities, but the blacks had resisted and the military had been called for.

The leading colored citizens will publish a card to-morrow, disavowing the incendiary sentiments uttered by Lindsay, the colored delegate to the Convention.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Bellona and Chicago, from Europe, have arrived.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Lazarus order of Catholic Priests have purchased a large tract in Brooklyn, on which they intend to erect a magnificent church.

RAILROAD CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the application of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads to have their agents reinstated at Castle Garden, Judge Barnard has dismissed the matter so far as the Pennsylvania road is concerned, on the ground that they are a foreign corporation, but has made no decision as to the Erie Railroad.

MAIL CONTRACT CASE.

A case is on trial of John Hersland against Gus. K. Otis, to recover $10,000. The plaintiff claimed he was interested in a postoffice contract to run mails from Atchinson, Kansas, to Hoison; that defendant contracted that if he would release his interest in the contract, no other parties could obtain it, he would pay him $10,000; plaintiff did so and Otis obtained the mail contract but failed to pay. The defendant claims that the contract is void for want of consideration, and as being contrary to public policy.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND SALES.

A case is also on trial of Dart against Walker and others, to recover $25,000 by reason of an alleged deficit of defendants not contributing their alleged share of loss arising from the purchase and sale of lands in West Virginia during the oil excitement. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the cost of the property was less than the amount represented.

RESPECT FOR GOV. ANDREW.

At a full meeting at the Union League Room, to-night, speeches were made and resolutions adopted expressive of sorrow at the death of Gov. Andrew, and respect for his memory.

EXTRADITED.

Frank Sullivan has been extradited to the British Government on a charge of murder.

NEW ORLEANS.

Yellow Fever—More Immigrants—Mexican News.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—No deaths from yellow fever were reported yesterday, and there were no applications to the Howard Association for relief.

The Bremen ship Carl arrived yesterday, bringing another load of German immigrants. Texas papers announce the arrival of a large number of German immigrants in that State.

The steamer Ivy, from Brazos, has arrived here. The yellow fever was bad at Rio Grande City.

There is a spirited contest for the Governorship of Tamaulipas between Generals Trevino and Soliva.

Several citizens of Matamoras recently charged certain civil officials with being concerned in an attempt at revolution, whereupon Col. Palacio arrested and imprisoned them.

Another popular attempt at revolution will be attempted before three months.

Northern Mexico has gone strongly for Juarez for President.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Sheridan is still in New York.

—Gen. McClellan, upon his arrival in New York, will be tendered a public reception and the freedom of the city. The Board or Councilmen have so resolved.

—Myer Finn, in the shirt business in New York, has been arrested for setting fire to his premises.

—Seth W. Payne left New York yesterday, proposing to walk to San Francisco in one hundred and fifty days.

—The Wampanoag, the largest American vessel afloat, made a trial trip at New York yesterday.

—Miss Hook and Miss Norris, missionaries to Calcutta, Bishop Williams and Rev. R. D. Lowe, *en route* to China and Japan, sailed from New York yesterday.

—The immense coal heaps on Cunard docks, at Jersey City, have been on fire for several days, from spontaneous combustion.

—The American Social Science Association meets in New York on the 19th.

—The journeymen cigar makers of Philadelphia, to the number of two thousand, are on a strike for higher wages. Some demand thirty per cent. increase.

STATE NEWS.

—The Waynesburg *Republican* says: On Wednesday last a nomadic darkey, giving the name of Isaac Devaé, attempted a nameless outrage upon the person of a little white girl named Sprague, aged about twelve years, and living in Wayne township, this county. The particulars so far as we could ascertain them are that in company with two other girls smaller than the girl in question, conveying a bunch of patterns to a neighbor, when they were overtaken and accosted by the negro. At a favorable moment he seized the oldest and conveyed her into the woods. Her companions fled and conveyed the news to a man near by, who immediately proceeded to the rescue in time to prevent the consummation of the fiend's hellish purpose. He was brought here and confined in jail on Thursday last to await trial. His facial appearance is described as repulsive in the extreme, is of muscular build, about five feet ten inches high. There is no extenuation for this species of diabolism, and it is hoped that the law will be meted out in full.

—The Reading *Dispatch* has the following: John Kline, of Hamburg, a young man about twenty years of age, while out gunning, on Thursday last, met with a painful accident. He was holding his gun by the muzzle, the stock resting on a stump, when the gun slipped, striking the hammer and discharging the contents through his hand, lacerating it in a shocking manner.

—We are informed that the wife of Solomon Heckman, who resides near the village of Mount Pleasant, gave birth to three boys about a week ago. Mr. H. is employed as a farm hand by the month, and is in rather straightened circumstances. The babies weighed eighteen pounds, and they are doing as well as could be expected. The parents receive many presents from the surrounding neighborhood.

—Reading has had quite a number of well authenticated cases of Asiatic cholera.

—Allentown is said to be infested with thieves.

HAVANA.

Another Cuban Cargo of Negroes Successfully Landed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Another cargo of coolies landed on the southern coast of Porto Rico.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst., state that Admiral Tegethoff has delivered his credentials to President Juarez, and that the balance of the million were to be delivered to him on the 6th.

The newly elected Mexican Congress will contain many favorable to Juarez.

Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—By the accident at a displacement of a switch at Rhinebeck station, on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday night, eight cars of an extra freight train bound south were thrown from the track and badly mashed up. Nobody was injured, but the trains were detained some hours by the accident. A large force of workmen were sent up from this city to assist in clearing away the wreck, and trains are now running regular.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

French and Italian Affairs.

Garibaldi and His Sons.

Damage by a Typhoon at Maco.

Modification of Cable Rates.

Fenian Trials at Dublin

Terrible Colliery Explosion in Wales.

Two Hundred Lives Lost.

The Food Riots in Devonshire.

Mob Fired Upon.

The Danish West Indies.

Turkey Refuses the Advice of the Powers.

Will Accept the Consequences.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, November 8.—Reports have reached here that Lavalette is soon to resign the French Ministry of State. He will probably be succeeded by Rouher.

GARIBALDI'S FORCE WHEN DEFEATED.

The friends of Garibaldi state that at the battle near Monte Rotundo he had only four thousand men.

HIS SONS AT LARGE.

The *Etendard* says the sons of Garibaldi are still at large, though concealed.

GARIBALDI TO BE TRIED.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8.—Garibaldi is to be tried at Florence.

AUDIENCE WITH THE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—General L. Marmora, Italian Minister, lately had an audience with the Emperor, and asked for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The annual yellow book is ready for publication. It shows that Rattazzi was long ago warned of the plans of the insurgents under Garibaldi and the action France was certain to take in the premises.

THE POPULAR TUMULTS.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The *Moniteur* says: Popular tumults, incited by Mazzinians, broke out in Milan and other large cities of Italy, but it asserts that by the prompt and decided action of the Italian Government all these outbreaks were suppressed.

GARIBALDI'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8.—The trial of Garibaldi has been postponed, it being considered doubtful whether any of the courts here have jurisdiction in his case.

CLEMENCY ASKED FOR FENIANS.

Great efforts are being made in England and Ireland for the pardon of convicts at Manchester, on the ground that the offense committed was a political one.

General La Marmora has not left France, as reported by some French journals, but remains in Paris prosecuting the important mission in which he was sent by the King of Italy.

A CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 8.—*Midnight.*—A great change has been made in the Italian situation, but no adjustment effected. Great distrust is felt about the relations between France, Italy and Rome, which are regarded as liable to rupture at any moment.

RELEASE OF INSURGENTS ASKED.

PARIS, November 8.—The French Government has asked the Papal authorities to release the insurgents who have been taken prisoners in the late campaign. The request was refused.

ITALIAN ADMISSION.

The *Moniteur Du Soir* admits that the French infantry, armed with the Chassepot rifles, and artillery, supplied with rifled cannon, took part in the battle at Monte Rotunde, and their coming to the assistance of the Pontifical forces decided the day against Garibaldi.

FRANCE ASKED TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Gen. La Marmora asks the French Government to withdraw its troops from Italian soil, because, he says, Italy has proved her ability to exist as a disposition to maintain order. He also declares there need be no fear of further disturbance, as the leading agitators, Garibaldi, his sons and his principal Lieutenants, will leave Italy and go to the United States.

FRENCH WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED.

FLORENCE, November 10.—The *Italia* says: King Victor Emanuel having fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon Italy by the September Convention, now demands of Emperor Napoleon the departure of the French troops from Italian soil, and the recall of the French fleet from the Italian coast.

The *Italia* also says that the King, in his communication to the French Emperor, firmly protests against a European conference composed only of Catholic powers for the settlement of the Roman question.

LOSS IN THE FIGHTING.

Gen. Foley, commander of the French expedition to Rome, reports that the French in the fight at Monte Rotundo lost forty killed and wounded. The Papal troops lost only twelve men. The casualities of the Garibaldians were six hundred killed and as many wounded, while twenty-two hundred were taken prisoners. Gen. Foley says the credit of the great slaughter of rebels is due to the Chessepot rifles. The rebels were only half armed.

AID TO GARIBALDIAN SUFFERERS—DISCONTENT THROUGHOUT ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10.—King Victor Emanuel has extended aid to the families of Garibaldians who were killed and wounded in the recent engagements. There is general discontent throughout Italy and a state of siege is threatened in every large town.

ENGLAND.

DAMAGE BY A TYPHOON.

LONDON, November 8.—Telegrams have been received here stating that a second typhoon had occurred at Maco. The damage to property was immense.

MODIFICATION OF CABLE RATES.

LONDON, November 8.—The new tariff of the Atlantic Cable has been settled. The following modifications go into effect on the first of December. Between New York and any place in Great Britain or Ireland, ten words, not exceeding fifty letters in all, 25 cents each word; after the first, the first ten words, $2,50; address, date and signature, to be extent of five words, free of charge. No extra charge for messages in the code, consisting of plain words, but a message in cipher, that is, say a message in numerals, or in letters of the alphabet not having any known or dictionary words, or names of places, ships and persons, &c., to be charged for the first ten words 25 cents; each additional, $2.50. Between New York city and points west and south thereof will be charged in addition to the above.

MISS KELLOGG.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg made her second appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, last night, in the opera of "Traviata." Her performance created great enthusiasm.

THE BREAD RIOTS.

The bread riots at Torquay, Exmouth, and other places, have been suppressed and all parts of Devonshire are now quiet.

DICKENS SAILED,

Charles Dickens sails to-morrow on the steamship Cuba for Boston.

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

The news of the great loss of shipping and destruction of property by the hurricane at St. Thomas creates wide spread depression in mercantile circles, as the British shipping merchants and underwriters are heavy losers.

THE EASTERN QUEST

England, France and Austria have come to a common understanding as to the policy to be pursued by them hereafter in the Eastern question.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

LONDON, November 9.—A dispatch from Glamorgan, Wales, states that a terrible explosion took place in one of the mines of the Ferndale, colliery in that county. All the miners, three hundred in number, were at work At last accounts the mine was on fire and it was feared few lives would be saved.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

LONDON—*Sunday.*—Additional particulars are received of the terrible calamity in Glamorgan. A few of the miners escaped from the burning pit. It is not known how many lives were lost.

LONDON, November 10—*Midnight.*—The latest accounts from Wales state that two hundred lives were lost at the Ferndale mines.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The Lord Mayor's banquet took place yesterday. All the members of the Ministry were present, except Lord Derby. Mr. D'Israeli made a speech, in which he alluded to the controversies which had arisen between England and the United States; but he said a better feeling had arisen in America since last year, and he had every reason to hope for a maintenance of those relations of warmer friendship demanded by interests and every moral feeling that could unite the two nations.

THE REPORTED SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, November 9.—The *Globe* contradicts the report that all the Danish West India Islands are to be disposed of and says the Island of St. Thomas is only to be sold to the United States, for which the sum to be paid to Denmark is eight millions of dollars in gold.

DEVONSHIRE DISTURBANCES RENEWED.

Disturbances have again broken out in Devonshire. There was a bread riot at Barnstable to-day, which exceeded in ferocity and destructiveness the riots at Exeter. The mob broke into butchers' shops and bakeries, plundered them and set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire upon the mob.

FENIAN GENERAL NAGLE.

The *Times* in an article on the Fenian trials, says it thinks the American nativity of General Nagle will save him from conviction.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON AT LYONS.

PARIS, November 10.—The Emperor Napoleon is at Lyons, where he met with a cordial reception from the people. An address of welcome and congratulation was made by the Mayor, to which he responded. In his speech he referred to the material value which the *entente cordiale* of the European powers possess to the peace and civilization of the world.

IRELAND.

FENIAN TRIAL—JURY DISAGREES.

DUBLIN, November 8.—The jury in the case of Castilla, who was on trial in this city for alleged complicity in Fenianism, was unable to agree.

TURKEY.

THE PORTE DECLINES THE ADVICE OF THE POWERS.

The Porte has replied to the last joint note of the European Powers. He declines to receive their advice and accepts the responsibility for the events which may ensue.

DENMARK.

RATE OF DISCOUNT RAISED.

AMSTERDAM, November 8.—The Bank of Amsterdam has raised the rate of discount from three to three and a half per cent.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 8.—The steamer Etna, from New York for Antwerp, arrived here.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 8.—*Evening.*—The steamer Fulton, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON., Nov. 10.—The steamer Borussia, from New York, arrived this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 8—*Noon.*—Consols, 94¼; Five-Twenties, 70 15-16; Illinois Central, 82; Erie, 47.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8.—*Noon.*—Five-Twenties, 76 1-16.

LONDON, November 8.—*Evening.*—Consols, 94¼; Five-Twenties, 70 15-16; Illinois, 82¼; Erie, 46¾; Ten-Forties, 67¼.

FRANKFORT, November 8.—*Evening.*—Bonds, 76 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed firmer; uplands, 81 1-16; Orleans, 9 1-16; sales 10,000 bales, one-fifth favorable. Breadstuffs—corn, 48s 9d; others unchanged. Provisions—cheese, 53s, others unchanged. Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, November 8.—*Evening.*—Petroleum, 44¼ francs, for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton—weekly broker's circular reports sales of 65,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation and 13,000 for export; stock 571,000 bales; market firm; middling Orleans 9d; uplands 8¼d. Breadstuffs—corn 48s 3d. Wheat 17s for white California; 13s 9d for No. 1 Milwaukee. Barley 5s 4d. Oats 2s 1d. Peas 39s. Provisions—beef 103s. Pork 72s. Lard 52s. Cheese 53s. Bacon 52s. Produce—sugar 28s 6d. Tallow 44s 6d per cwt. Petroleum—spirits 2s; refined 1s 5½d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8.—Petroleum 44¼ francs for standard white.

LONDON, November 9.—*Afternoon.*—Consols, 94 4-16 for money. No advices received from New York to-day. American Securities nominal, at the following rates: Five-Twenties, 70 15-16; Ten-Forties, 67¼; Illinois Central, 82¾; Erie, 46¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—*Afternoon.*—Cotton quiet throughout the day; sales 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands at 8 11-16; do. Orleans, 9 1-16. Breadstuffs quiet but unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged. Cheese firmer, at 53s 6d. for middling American. Produce—Refined Petroleum declined to 1s. 5d.; no Spirits of Petroleum in market. Other quotations unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—*Evening.*—United States Bonds 76¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—U. S. Bonds 76¼.

ALABAMA.

The Election Contest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, the Election Franchise Committee presented a majority and minority report. The majority is in favor of disfranchising all persons who have been engaged in the late rebellion, and who are opposed to the people, and is otherwise prohibitive. The reports are made the special order for to-morrow.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The returns make the Democratic majority in the State at about 45,000.

—With corrections the New York Legislature stands: Assembly Democrats, seventy-nine, Republicans, fifty-five. Senate—Democrats, fifteen: Republicans, sixteen; Independent, one.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Meeting of the Citizens—Relief of the Sufferers—Generous Propositions, Resolutions, &c.

Pursuant to the call of the Mayor, published yesterday, a meeting of the citizens of this city and vicinity was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Woodstreet, at three o'clock P. M., yesterday, to devise means for the relief of the sufferers of the late boiler explosion.

On motion of Col. R. H. Kerr, the meeting was organized by calling Mayor M'Carthy to the chair, and appointing the reporters of the press Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, in a brief and touching appeal to the sympathies of the citizens in behalf of those who have been rendered destitute by the terrible calamity, after which he read a number of communications, of which we give the following:

The "Crescent Minstrel Troupe" propose to give a concert, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to the relief of the sufferers, and ask that a committee of citizens be appointed to co-operate with them. The communication was received and a committee appointed.

The Musical Societies that gave an exhibition for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Allegeny Chounty propose to give a grand vocal and instrumental concert for the same purpose, and ask the appointment of a committee to co-operate. Received and committee appointed.

A communication from J. D. Bernd, Esq., enclosing $20 for the relief of the families by the late boiler explosion. Received.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association was called upon to report the facts ascertained by them. The Chairman of the Committee stated that they were not prepared to make a very full report, but so far as their investigations had extended they found a number of persons who needed immediate relief, and thought that in a short time many of them would be in absolute want.

James Boyler, killed—nephew of Edward Hayden, who was wounded—leaves a wife and three children on their way from Wales. Very destitute. Sent *all* his money to his family.

Michael Sullivan, killed, leaves a wife in poor health and four children, aged youngest six weeks and the oldest nine years. Needy.

James Cusick, killed, leaves a wife in very delicate health and one child six weeks old. Her sole support, one brother, who is earning $9 per week, out of which he supports himself and mother, and now has his sister and her child thrown upon his care.

Ell Bailey, killed—leaves a wife afflicted with paralysis, and three children; no means of support; owes large grocery bill; not in need until next week.

James Whelan, killed—leaves wife who will need help this winter.

Mrs. Enright, whose husband was killed, wishes to return to friends in the old country; is in need.

Mrs. Landegreed, Pine street, whose husband was killed, has four children who are in need of clothing.

Mrs. Kelly, whose husband was killed, has two sick children.

Mrs. Hutchinson, whose husband was killed, has four children and no means of support.

WOUNDED.

Edward Hayden, sustained compound fra ture of right arm. Disabled for at least three or four months. A Welshman, only six months in this country, and in very needy condition.

Henry Hamer, wounded in head, can hardly live.

Peter Rosenburg, Lawreneeville, could not be found.

Fred. Miller, wounded, has wife and one child. Rent to be paid, and bills and coal.

Kennedy McKee, wounded, wife; no means of support; very needy.

Amos Dully, badly wounded.

James Handlin, wounded, 20 Walnut street.

Mr. Kerr said it was the first time he had ever attended a public meeting without having something prepared. He thought the case required immediate action, and that a committee should be appointed in each ward and borough to co-operate with the Young Men's Christian Association. He moved that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

The Treasurer of the Committee on Collections, appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association, reported that about $2,000 had been collected.

Mr. Kerr announced that there was $150 at the office of the *Daily Post*, subscribed by the citizens, which was at the disposal of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Andrew Carnagie said he thought the whole matter should be left in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, where it properly belonged, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting appoints the Association its agency for the distribution of such funds as may be collected.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks to this meeting be tendered to the Young Men's Christian Association for their prompt action in the recent terrible calamity and before the request the Association to continue its efforts in making collections, solicitations and appeals to the people, and is otherwise prompt ve. The reports are made the special order for to-morrow, 10 A. M.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Kerr then renewed his motion, that a committee of ten be appointed from each ward and borough, which was carried.

Mr. Canning, Manager of the Opera House, proposed to give a benefit on favorable. Breadstuffs—corn, 48s 9d; others unchanged. Provisions—cheese, 53s, others unchanged. Produce unchanged.

Mr. Kerr, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Coroner, reported that Coroner Kelly had been engaged in the investigation of the cause of the explosion, and that he had been unable to report.

Mr. Kerr said he had but one object, and that was the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers. He thought there were a number of men outside of the Association who were in need of immediate benefit in raising money.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Kerr then renewed his motion, that a committee of ten be appointed from each ward and borough, which was carried.

Mr. Canning, Manager of the Opera House, proposed to give a benefit on Monday night next, the proceeds to be placed in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association for distribution, stating that Miss Julia Dean, the accomplished actress, had volunteered her services on the occasion, and requested that a committee of citizens be appointed to superintend it.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, the proposition was accepted and the following gentlemen appointed as a committee. Colonel R. H. Kerr, Jos. S. Lare, Alex. Chambers, John Vollansbee and Andrew Carnagie, Esqs.

The Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association announced the receipts of Mr. Canning, a donation from Mr. Canning, Manager of the Opera House.

Mr. Chambers suggested that the ward and borough committees be appointed from the various manufacturing establishments.

The receipt of $50 from the employees at Bolman, Boyce & Bagley's iron mills was acknowledged.

On motion of Mr. T. W. Davis, the various manufactories in the city were requested to solicit contributions from the employees in their respective establishments.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

The Coroner's Inquest—Testimony Taken.

Last evening at the Controller's Office, on Fourth street, the jury summoned to hold inquests on the bodies of the fourteen victims to the recent terrible boiler explosion at the rolling mill of Reese, Graff and Dull, in Pitt township, met last evening for the purpose of taking testimony. The witnesses and jurymen were promptly on hand. Deputy District Attorney Riddell was present and conducted the examination of witnesses. The following important testimony was adduced.

David Shaw, sworn—Am the wheelwright at Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill; was present at the time of the explosion, about half-past eleven o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 8th of November, 1867; helped to carry out six dead and disabled men; was acquainted with the engineer, Edwin Hutchinson; have known him about a year, more intimately since I have been engaged at the mill, about five weeks since; saw him about two hours before the explosion took place; he was killed by the accident; was perfectly sober when I saw him; he was Chief Engineer of Everson & Preston's mill for about ten years; had his nephew as an assistant, aged about fifteen or twenty; they attended different engines; the deceased, Edwin Hutchinson, had general supervision of all the fillers about the mill; he had two firemen, also, to assist him.

Mr. A. J. Dull, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Reese, Graff & Dull; have been in the firm since 1863; the mill was started in June, 1863, and completed in the month of July in the same year; the boilers, three in number, were put in new at that time; they were built by Carroll & Snyder, of Liberty street, city of Pittsburgh; the boilers were thirty feet long, forty-two inches diameter, and each contained two flues, sixteen inch diameter; had passed through the mill, a distance of about one hundred and twenty feet, to the guide mill, when the explosion occurred; the boilers were made of heavy quarter inch iron; the engineer, Edwin Hutchinson, had been in our employ as chief engineer since 1864; have never seen him but once the worse of liquor; about one year ago; I saw him and was in conversation with him about three-quarters of an hour prior to the explosion; he was then perfectly sober; have no knowledge of the cause of the explosion; the injector for the supply was kept regularly running; was under the control of the engineer; generally carry from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds of steam; the boilers can stand about one hundred and fifty pounds of steam; there was no necessity for any extraordinary pressure of steam on this morning; when extra pressure was required, we had the means of connecting with the other boilers; the engineer had an assistant, his brother; there were two firemen, Bernard Boyes, deceased, and — Murphy; Mr. Boyes had charge of all the boilers and Mr. Murphy was his fireman; he is still living and uninjured; have heard of no other deaths than the gentlemen named in the explosion; have used iron, and were firing with slack coal, as we required no extra pressure; when we do, we use lump coal; the water was supplied from the river with tanks, which were kept full; was conversing with the engineer concerning repairs on the governors of the engine; this had nothing to do with the boilers; had been about the boilers for about two hours that morning; believe the injector was in good order; the engineer was a careful man, and particular at all times to pay attention to anything wrong about the boilers or engines; there were safety valves on them.

Jacob Reese, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Reese, Graff & Dull; have been a member of the firm from its establishment; commenced to build the mill in the early part of 1863, and completed it in the summer of that year; the statement of Mr. Dull in regard to purchase and size of boilers is correct; the contract for them was made by myself; special instructions were given that the iron should not be lighter than heavy quarter inch, and made of Shoenberger's best quality (No. 1) charcoal hammered iron; the boilers were supplied by an injector, which was so constructed as to receive its supply of water from the tank above, and if, by any cause, it should fail to work it would be immediately show that defect by throwing the water through a short pipe below. It was Jefferd's patent. The tanks were supplied with water drawn from the river by a pump, attached to the engine; the tank was provided with an indicator; the same tank supplied the rolls; if the supply had been sufficient the fire would have been discovered at the rolls, and we also would have been made aware of the fact by the whistling of the steam. After the explosion I heard one of the workmen exhibiting his escape by the bursting of the water tanks; heard several workmen say that the tanks contained water after the explosion.

THE TANKS SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

Mr. A. L. Dull, re-called—Saw water running from the tank after the explosion, also from the pipe leading to the injector, from a hole more than half way to the top; never had much difficulty in obtaining water, as should the pumps fail we have connection with the city pipes; the bottom of the tank is higher than the conduit to the injector.

THE ENGINEER.

W. H. Everson, sworn—Am of the firm of Everson, Preston & Co., of the Pennsylvania Iron Works; was acquainted with Edward Hutchinson, the deceased engineer; knew him very well for ten or twelve years or more; he had been in our employ as Chief Engineer for eight or ten years; he was about all the time Chief Engineer, but only for some four or five years; *I regarded him as a very skilled, careful and competent engineer*; his habits were good while in our employ, although he was then what may be termed a moderate drinker; I never knew him to be under the influence of liquor while at work when in our employ; I esteemed him as unusually careful.

A PRACTICAL THEORY.

Saw the boilers and examined them and the surrounding masonry about 1—oc hours after the explosion. After carefully examining the iron of the shell and tubes, I inclined to the opinion that the safety valve was fastened down and not being detected by the engineer, the steam got to an unusual pressure, and consequently an explosion occurred. The ordinary Beaver safety valve was always used on the boilers. If the safety valve had been closed the best engineer in the world might fail to discover it; the unusual pressure, however, should be indicated by the gauge. There is something was wrong with it. It frequently occurs that the safety valve becomes fast. It requires a good deal of attention to get as much steam with slack as it requires extraordinary firing. I could not detect any indication of low water in the fragments of boilers examined.

ANDREW WATSON'S TESTIMONY.

Andrew Watson, sworn.—Am a member of the firm of Watson & Monroe, boiler manufacturers; was formerly an engineer, and at one time United States Boiler Inspector; was not to-day and examined the boilers exploded; I could not find any single point to make an opinion, but taking the general aspect I concluded that the explosion resulted from a scarcity of water and high pressure of steam. The explosion was so terrific as to destroy the usual evidence of overheated boilers, one of which is the destruction of caulking. Had the same appearances existed, and the boilers not so rent asunder, I would undoubtedly set down the explosion to a lack of water, but under the circumstances I cannot say whether it was low water or concussion which produced the appearance of the caulking.

LOW WATER AND HEAVY PRESSURE.

James Thorn, sworn—Am a member of the firm of James Thorn & Co., boiler makers; made examination of the boilers exploded this morning; my opinion is that there was too much pressure and not enough water; I found that the boilers had been in good condition previous to the explosion; the reason why I suppose that there was no water was because I found a scale on the bottom of the boiler; again, I judge so from the appearance of the flues, as they appeared to be collapsed up and down. If the bottom of the flue had been in water the top would have gone down, but in this case the flues went both ways, or were drawn together. Another reason for thinking the flues were hot is that one flue had struck something in passing out, a bolt head, perhaps, which made a short indentation in the edge of the flue, which I don't think could be done on iron heated by one hundred and fifty pounds of steam. The end of the same flue, in passing out had struck some corner which had cut out a perfectly square hole. Had the valve and the engine been closed an

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

In the Island of St. Thomas, on the 29th ult, a great hurricane occurred, causing vast destruction of life and property.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from our special correspondent in Alabama. It contains a vivid picture of affairs in that State, drawn with great plainness, but without exaggeration.

The arrival of seven companies of United States troops at Washington seems to have created quite a sensation. So far as appears the arrival was in regular course of garrison duty. This force, whatever be the intentions of the President, is not sufficiently formidable to occasion reasonable apprehension; nor has the President at his command a body of troops whose numbers or character need create any uneasiness. American soldiers are American citizens; and while they know their duties, they know their rights.

We think it will puzzle either Democrats or Conservatives to tell by what lawful authority the President deprives the people of the District of Columbia, or any of them, of the right to bear arms. True, he has gone farther than they designed, by including whites in the prohibition as well as blacks; but, as the Constitution and Laws now stand, the blacks are citizens in the absolute sense as the whites.

This illustrates a chronic infirmity of Democrats and Conservatives. When anything is done they are opposed to, they are sure it is unconstitutional; but they are not at all particular as to what is in or out of that instrument, when an end is to be reached which they desire.

FREE RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The several railroad enterprises which bear the name of "Pacific Railroad" are all at work in a commendable style as to which company shall do most toward completing the line of steam communication between the Eastern States and the Pacific coast. The Central Pacific Company has ascended the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, and is looking over towards the great interior basin which stretches away toward Great Salt Lake City. The Union Pacific Company has already accomplished no less than five hundred miles in its progress westward from Omaha to meet the Central Pacific, and has reached the base of the Rocky Mountains. Then what is styled the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, is being constructed west from Leavenworth and Kansas City through Kansas with a view to either unite with the main line of the Union Pacific, or to extend to Santa Fe and thence to Southern California. The Union Pacific line from Omaha is the route which is just now attracting particular attention from the vigor with which the work has been pushed, the great distance which it has already accomplished, and the invariable success which has attended its operations thus far. Nearly all of this great distance of five hundred miles has been constructed within the two past years. A contract was entered into with responsible parties for the building and equipping of no less than nine hundred and fourteen miles west from Omaha, at a cost of $68,008 per mile, each successive section of twenty miles to be pronounced first class in every respect by Government inspectors before it should be open for public business. Under this contract more than forty millions of dollars have been already expended, and the grading and track laying is being done at the rate of from one to three miles per day. Such rapidity in construction is unparalleled in the history of American railroads.

As was foreseen, the building of a railroad into and through such a wilderness as existed west of the Missouri river, has been attended with great difficulty. The materials for construction and for necessary repairs of machinery had to be transported for a long distance, and so uncultivated was the region into which the road has penetrated, that nearly all supplies were likewise brought from the rear. And yet so eagerly is every mile of American territory seized upon for cultivation, as soon as it is brought into communication with the settled States, that new towns and villages have sprung rapidly up all along its line, and the remarkable fact is made known through the financial reports of the Company, that the net earnings upon the three hundred and twenty-five miles in operation during the three months ending July 31st, were more than four hundred thousand dollars. This result was reached, of course, through the way business alone, which the road may be said to have made for itself.

There can be no doubt of the completion of this road, or of its national importance and its profitable employment when completed. The government has itself so largely invested in its construction that to protect itself, even if all other resources should fail, it must complete the road. But, as unexampled success has attended the road thus far, and as when completed it must at least for many years monopolize the traffic across the continent, its security as an investment can hardly be questioned. So assured is its future prosperity that the Government willingly accepts a second mortgage, as its own security for the large advances it has made, and gives to the holders of the Company's own bonds an absolute first lien upon the entire road. To still further protect the interests of the public who may become joint investors with the Government in the enterprise it is required that five Government directors shall take part in the management of its affairs and that, as we have said, three Government Commissioners shall inspect every portion of the road before the bonds representing each successive section can be offered for sale. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, are the Trustees of the bondholders, to guard against any possible fraud, and, in short, the interests of the public are more scrupulously guarded in this enterprise than in any other within our knowledge. What the road has done and is now doing will be found set forth elsewhere by Hon. John J. Cisco, Treasurer.

GLEANINGS.

A man named Daniel Maguire was run over by a street car in St. Louis recently, his right arm and leg were frightfully crushed, and when found, he was in a dying condition. He was taken to a hospital, where he expired. When discovered, a street car was seen driving rapidly away, and it is supposed that the conductor knew that his car had knocked a man over, and did not desire to be subjected to the trouble and loss of time necessary to stop and pick him up.

Parisians seem to have a peculiar adaptability to suicide. New ways are always found out by them, and all persons desirous of death, that way, can find a large variety to choose from by merely perusing the Paris journals for a few weeks. The latest neat thing in that way now, is that made by a young Parisienne, who dissolved the phosphorus of lucifer matches in some milk, and after a little boiling drank it. She died, as expected.

An old dodge was played off successfully in Boston last week. A respectably dressed woman went into a Washington street store to buy something, but had nothing but a large note to pay for it with. She gave her baby to the clerk to hold until she got change at a bank, and went off with the article she had wished to purchase, but never returned. The baby was after some impatient delay sent to a police station.

Charlotte Cushman has an annual income of twenty-five thousand dollars. She lives in Rome, where she is the pivot around which the cultivated American society turns. She is elegant in her manners, delightful in her hospitalities, and liberal in her charities. She is recognized as a great mind by persons who have never seen her on the stage.

A French hotel keeper in St. Louis, named Adolph Jacquet, disappeared last week, leaving creditors and debts to the amount of seven thousand dollars behind him, besides having disposed of certain property of his to two different parties, receiving the money from both. His return is anxiously looked for.

The young King of Bavaria once declared that the three wishes of his life were not to reign, not to reside in Munich, and not to marry. It would be very easy for almost any one else to attain happiness if this were all that were necessary; but unreasonable mortals are not so easily satisfied as King Ludwig.

An exchange goes into sentimental lamentations over the pitiless mutilation of some forty-five corpses by a surgeon who had procured them from a hospital, and wants to know what the poor fellows would think of having their fine corpses thus mangled. We think that they think nothing about it.

The Bay of San Francisco is the most beautiful in this country, rivaling the Bay of Naples. The Bay of Stockholm, which is called the Naples of the North, is not as beautiful as New York Harbor as seen coming up the bay.

A race occurred in Detroit last week between three Indians and three horses, the Indians to go three miles and a quarter while the horses went six. The Indians won the race, and the speed of one of them, named Deerfoot, was something terrific, and his first quarter mile was made made in one minute and a quarter.

The New York *Observer* says that Americans overwork themselves mentally; do everything with a rush, head foremost, and that consequently thousands of merchants, lawyers and clergymen are dying at the top like Lombardy poplars.

We contribute to the *Herald* fund for discharging the national debt one million dollars in bonds issued by the C. S. of A., and they can be burned as soon as possible.

The Duke of Edinburg has been hunting elephants at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool has preached against low-necked dresses.

A dog race is to take place in Williamsburg, New York. It is said to be the first ever proposed in this country.

Fenian volunteers, armed, and uniformed in green, parade and drill openly in the streets of Philadelphia.

The New Orleans *Bee* is stinging the loyal folks of that city with its sympathy for traitors.

In the absence of private prayer, general prayer meetings are held in Philadelphia.

It is stated that the financial crash of 1857 killed thirteen Bank Presidents.

They have an Evangelical Knowledge Society in Philadelphia.

The Boston *Post* calls the catechism a questionable book.

They have a seven thousand pound cheese in New York.

The Chicago *Tribune* dreams of building marble halls.

France enjoyed a cold October.

There is famine in Sweden.

Gen. Prim is in London.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cultivation of Carrots.

Carrots are a valuable crop to feed to cattle, horses, and store hogs. I feed mine a peck a day, with a moderate amount of hay in the winter, or a half a peck of carrots and two quarts of oats, and about the same amount of hay. Without oats I think they are worth at least half as much as oats. I have made good beef with them, without much grain. For milch cows, they increase the quantity of milk, and give a good color to the butter, besides keeping them in good condition. Hogs fed on them will thrive, if they are fed sufficiently.

I prefer raising carrots rather than beets to feed cows, because I can raise more bushels per acre, and at less expense per bushel, especially as the hands are not supplied in harvesting except in picking them up. If they are available for sale, the roots sell soonest. A tolerable crop will yield from four to five hundred bushels to an acre; on extra ground and pains, I have raised at the rate of fourteen hundred bushels to an acre.

Cultivation—The soil should be rich enough to bear good corn; not stony, nor too stiff; should be ploughed well, dragged, and raked fine, and sown as soon as settled after ploughing.

If sown with a drill, it will pay to roll with a hand roller before sowing. Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, using about two pounds of seed to the acre. If sown in ridges, the ground should not be too dry. Some think it requires less labor to raise them by this method, but in this case they can not be sown with a drill. Mr. S. tells us that he sows them on sward, and raises good crops. They do not show as well early in the season, but grow rapidly from August onward.

For cows I prefer the long Orange variety. The White Belgian are quite as good for horses, because they are rather more tender. As soon as the plants are visible in the rows, they should be hoed with a scuffle hoe, which leaves all the dirt behind it, and does the work better by far, than a common hoe, besides doing it at least twice as fast. They should be hoed again, as soon as the weeds show themselves; and when the plants are grown an inch or more, weed them. If the ground is tolerably clean, they will need but one more hand weeding, which, however, should be done before the weeds get strong. If delayed too long, the expense of weeding will be increased, and the value of the crop dimiuished; if they stand over thick in the rows, they should be thinned out.

In harvesting, the first thing to be done is to cut off the tops with a hoe, ground sharp for the purpose. These should be removed with a manure fork into small heaps. Pass along with a plough as close as possible to the row, and let another hand, with a shovel or spade, back side towards the carrots, push them out, and another hand pick them up, and put them in a wagon on piles. Three hands with a team, will dig about one hundred bushels in a day, by this method. The tops are as valuable for feed, if cut in season, as the roots; but not in proportion to the bulk. They should be sown in May, but not later than the 10th of June.—*Cor. American Farmer.*

The Slaughter of Animals for Food.

There are certain facts concerning the killing of the animals which form so large a portion of our food, that should be known to every meat buyer, if not meat eater, because they affect the condition of the meat, its healthfulness and keeping qualities. Our own attention has been particularly directed to the subject of opening an immense slaughter house near the city of New York, by capitalists and butchers of Chicago. The new *Abattoir* is, in fact, a regular slaughter house for all kinds of animals, on a larger scale than any existing there.

The old-fashioned way of killing beeves was to knock them in the head with a pole-ax, then cut their throats, and while bleeding commence skinning and slinging up by the hind legs. Our butchers were slow to learn of the Jews, who practiced throwing and slinging the animal and then cutting its throat, and in this way securing the most perfect possible bleeding, and following the Mosaic command, "the blood thereof, which is the life thereof, shalt thou not eat." Our butchers are now following a very similar practice, modifying it by hitting the beasts a merciful rap low and then on the head, to destroy consciousness In this way the best bleeds better, as all the blood of the hind quarters at least tends to the throat.

There is a serious objection to knocking beeves in the head. The shock to the nervous system is such as the cause tremor and rigidity in the muscles, although it is a part of humanity to put the poor beasts as soon as possible in a condition of unconsciousness. But this is a serious hindrance to free bleeding. European butchers have long practiced what is termed "pricking down," and this has also been done, or rather tried, in this country. It consists in driving a narrow knife blade, by an instantaneous motion, in between the head and the first vertebra, piercing the spinal marrow. This destroys all sense, and paralyzes all the muscles of the body, leaving them soft and flexible. When an animal is in this condition, it must be slung up by the hind legs at once, when the blood will flow quite as freely as if the animal were conscious. This method, therefore, combines the excellence of the Hebrew way and the humanity of the old knocking down process.

When an animal is killed during or soon after a fright or great heat and exhaustion, it rarely bleeds well, but the meat is left bloody and feverish; it soon spoils, and is besides unhealthy. Whether the paroxysm of fear, which occurs when the animal is suddenly, in full consciousness, slung up by one or both hind legs, and which lasts until it dies, has any bad effect upon the meat, physicians must determine. The superiority of the pricking down process is so evident that we think it ought always to be followed. It was not practiced at the new Abattoir, though the killing there was done very expeditiously, and the beef looked exceedingly well.—*Agricultural Review.*

Winter Management of Hogs.

Coleman's Rural World says: There is perhaps no season of the year when western hogs are so badly managed as in the winter. It is a very common mistake for western farmers to suppose that because a hog is a hog, he can stand any kind of treatment, and yet yield a large profit to his owner. It is no uncommon thing for the poor animals to be turned into the street or road to shift for themselves, without a particle of bedding or shelter except the bare ground in some fence corner, and a very small allowance of feed carelessly thrown in the mud, under the impression that it is a pleasure, or at least no displeasure, for a dirty hog to be obliged to root in the cold mud, up to his eyes, for his scanty meal. Is this reasonable? Think of it, farmers, and if reason does not satisfy you, try taking your breakfast from six to eight inches below the surface of the mud, some cold morning, and try sleeping on the ground in the fence corner some night, with the thermometer below zero. I presume you will not want to repeat either experiment.

KEEPING UP COWS.—Colman's Rural *World* gives sundry reasons why stock, especially that of the dairy character, should be well fed and cared for during the autumnal months. It is sufficient to say that good care and liberal feeding at this season fits cows to encounter the rigors of winter successfully, but more especially do they conduce to a liberal and rich flow of milk, thus improving the character and increasing the quantity of the butter product. A free use of pumpkins and roots with their tops, and an occasional mash treat will amply repay the cost of the articles and richly remunerate the farmer for his trouble in supplying them. Autumn being emphatically the butter season, milch cows then, if ever, deserve extra care.

PUSH THE HOGS.—This is the best month in the year to push the hogs forward. The weather is cool, feed of all kinds, especially corn, ready for use. Swine intended for slaughter this season should have all the food they will eat, and as often as they will partake of it. Give them dry, clean pens, and they will eat, sleep and grow fat with greater celerity and at less expense than when opposed to storms, gorged one day to repletion and to put on short commons the next. Vegetables mixed with corn meal are very good as food for hogs—but the most compact and valuable pork is made from pure corn and pure water. Steady and full feeding during the month will so finish off a hog as to require little thereafter but the butcher and the packing barrel.

GOOD AND RICH MINCE MEAT.—Ingredients: Three large lemons, three large apples, one pound of stoned raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of suet, two pounds of moist sugar, one ounce of sliced candied orange peel, one ounce of sliced candied citron, and same amount of lemon peel, one teacupful of brandy, two tablespoonful of orange marmalade. Mode: Grate the rinds of the lemons, squeeze out the juice, strain it, and boil the remainder of the lemons until tender enough to pulp or chop very finely, then add to this pulp the apples, which should be baked, and their skins and cores removed; put in the remaining ingredients one by one, and as they are added, mix everything very thoroughly together; put the mince meat into a stone jar, with a closely fitting lid, and in a fortnight it will be ready for use.

CURRANT LEAF TEA.—Currant leaves, when green, are much used by French country people for tea in cases of difficult digestion. With sugar this beverage is agreeable, aromatic, and possessed of exciting properties. The leaves have been distilled in the same way as those of peppermint, balm, etc., the operation being stopped when the liquid obtained is equal in weight to the substance employed. They should be handled as little as possible, in order not to crush their odoriferous glands. This distilled water is a good vehicle for all stomachic potations, and will keep two years.

PLANT TREES.—Ten acres of timber will supply a family with fuel. Half an acre per year will suffice to keep two or three fires agoing constantly, or all the time that fire is needed. By the time the last half acre is cut over, which will be on the twentieth year, the first half acre will again be ready for the axe. Ten acres are enough for all necessary purposes of fuel on a hundred and sixty acre farm, that is one-sixth part of the farm in timber. Timber will grow almost anywhere. Every farmer will do well to look at this matter. It will require only a few days work to start the ten acres. No other ten acres on the farm will yield a larger profit when the timber is once large enough to cut.

HOG CHOLERA.—The *Stock Journal* gives the following receipt for this disease: One pound of pure hickory ashes, one pound of black antimony, two pounds of sulpher, one-half pound of fenngreek, one-half pound of rosin, one-half pound of saltpetre, one-half pound of ginger, two pounds of cream tarter, one pint of fine salt. Mix well together. To prevent the disease, give each hog one table-spoonful three times a day. If the hog is so far advanced in the disease as to render him unable to eat, drench him with the medicine.

WHEN TO PLANT OUT GRAPE CUTTINGS.—Mr. Leeper, of Paducah, Ky., asks when grape cuttings can be set out. They may be set out either in the fall or spring. If set in the fall, the sooner it is done after the perfect maturity of the wood, the better. A mulching of leaves, saw dust, litter, etc., is quite indispensable if the cuttings are set out in the fall, and is also valuable if set out in the spring. The soil should be worked deep, finely pulverized, and should be rich.

TO FATTEN GEESE.—The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* says, to fatten geese, pen up three in a box into a darkened room, and give each bird one pound of oats daily, thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut up less than two together, as they pine if left alone

THE RAILROAD *Register* states that the consideration price paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the franchises and property of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, was about ninety-six per cent. of the first mortgage; including interest accrued and unpaid. So that the holders of the second mortgage, as well as the stockholders, are counted out. It also says:

"With a view of permanent co-operation and intertrade with the Pan Handle line, *as a due west and southwest auxiliary*, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company extended their own road, by a tunnel through Grant's Hill, in Pittsburgh, and across the Monongahela river by a bridge, so that in fact the Pan Handle road terminates on the south bank of the Monongahela river, in a junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad, outside the limits of the city of Pittsburgh.

"As a reorganization will follow the purchase of the Pan Handle Railroad, we will not conjecture a corporate title for the new company, nor anticipate the possible merging of several companies into one, beginning at Pittsburgh, as a butt end, its handling west and its Wheeling terminus equally appropriate for a great line penetrating due west into Ohio, midway between the Ohio river and Lake Erie.

"From Pittsburgh to Columbus the distance is 193 miles; from Columbus to Indianapolis 188 miles; from Indianapolis to St. Louis 262 miles; total from Pittsburgh to St. Louis 643 miles. How many corporations may jointly occupy the ground after the sober second thought" shall have had full play, among the parties in interest, it were idle to predict; but that the present number of organizations will be diminished, is evident on a glance at the situation. There is now, we believe, no *insulation* between Indianapolis and tidewater, via Pittsburgh. Of which it did vaguely, perhaps, for Daniel Webster once to put to himself the interrogation—"Where am I to go?"—it is hardly worth while for particular railroad companies in the West—whose independence is not maintainable—to query what their policy shall be, with their manifest interest, if not their "manifest destiny," meanwhile staring every spectator in the face."

The following exquisite yodel song we find in the November number of the *Galaxy:*

No clouds are in the morning sky,
The vapors are their beds below;
Who says that life and love can die
In all this northern aloam?
At every turn the maples burn,
The quail is whistling free,
The partridge whirs, and the frosted burs
Are dropping to you and me.
Ho! hilly ho! heigh O!
Hilly ho!
In the clear October morning.

Along our path the woods are bold
And glow with ripe desire;
The yellow chestnuts showers its gold,
The sumachs spread their fire;
The breezes feel as crisp as steel,
The dropping tops are rent;
Then down the lane, love, scurry again,
And over the stubbie trend!
Ho! hilly ho! heigh O!
Hilly ho!
In the clear October morning.

A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* denies that Jim Crow Rice was the first delineator of negro character, as asserted in the last number of the *Atlantic*. He further states that the first negro ever seen and performed just after the battle of Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, and Albany, New York, was the scene of the achievement. Below we copy the lines which were then sung:

"Oh, de side Albany stan' Lake Champlain,
Lit'le po' 'fraid o' water;
Plattsburgh on de yudder side, de main.
T'was small; he grow bigger, dough, bescarter.
On Lake Champlain Uncle Sam he set he boat,
An' Mackinaw he sail 'e way;
While General Macomb makes Plattsburg he note
Wid soldiers whose courage neber fail 'em."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "settleth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandmen. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAY QUEEN CONCERT.

MASONIC HALL, THURSDAY, 14th inst.

PART I.—The May Queen. Soprano, The May Queen, Miss Hattie Jones; Contralto, The Queen's Sister, Miss Annie Miller; Tenor, The Lover, W. W. Digby, Jr.; Bass, Robin Hood, Mr. Wesley Ewing; Soprano, Fairies.

PART II.—1. Trio, Lady of Beauty, Mr. W. A. Lawton, J. Digby and George Ritchie. 2. The Prince of Pittsburgh's Castle—Mozart. Aria, "O how blest is He," Miss Zoe Beck; Duett, "Spanish Lady to the Weary Pilgrim," Messrs. Lawton and J. Digby with Chorus. 3. The Queen's Court, Soprano, Miss Annie Bishop. Miss Zoe Beck. W. Digby, Jr., Director. Mr. Jos. Oliver Pianist.

Tickets, $1. Seats may be secured without extra charge, beginning on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Messrs. H. KLEBER & BRO.'s, Wood street. nov11:3ds

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Office, Second floor, Apollo Building, No. 89 FOURTH STREET.

CLASSES AT ROOMS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 23 FIFTH STREET.

Classes will be formed under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association to receive instruction in the studies given below, commencing at this time and with the instructors as there named, viz: 1. Book-keeping, Mr. H. Buttles. 2. Penmanship, Mr. Lester. 3. Phonetic Science, Mr. Lester. 4. Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. H. Buttles. 5. Chemistry, by Mr. PHILIP RAPPENECKER. 6. Elocution, by Prof. CLARGLEY, of the Western University—Wednesday evening, November 12th, 1867.

Grand Concert, by Mr. PHILIP RAPPENECKER, assisted by Mr. Blechschmidt (drawing), by Mr. H. BUTTLES—Monday Evening, Nov. 18th, 1867.

Chess in Week by Mr. HANKS DUDLEY—Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 1867.

Terms for Classes—From half-past seven until nine P. M.

Arrangements for admission can be made at the Rooms, No. 23 Fifth street, or by being present the evening of Lecture or Recitation. nov12:3d

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STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

On the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$294,218 68
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	9,000 00
U. S. 7-30 Bonds	14,000 00
Office Furniture	458 50
Cash	30,454 84
Total Assets	$411 194 13

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$380,156 72
Amount due Other as Due Depositors, November 1, 1867	2,737 47
Total Liabilities	$380,089 79
Balance Contingent Fund	$ 30,304 34

The above is a true statement.

JOHN H. KLEIN, Cashier.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and find the same correct, cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

M. H. KREBS,
M. CHILDS,
WM. HOLLY, JR.

PRESIDENT—ISAAC JONES.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. T. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones,	C. W. Ramsey,
W. S. Haywood,	J. Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voegtly.
W. S. Smith.	

Interest allowed on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from the first day of May and November, which if not drawn, will be added to the principal and draw interest. Office for deposits from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., daily; also on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

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PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

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Locomotive Frames;
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Side Rods;
Tokes, Straps;
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Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
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Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

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The Empress Josephine and her Children.
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LADIES' FURS,

Misses' Furs;

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RICH BLOOMING GERBUS, (Phalon's);
SWEET OPOPONAX (Lubin's);
FOND LILLY;
MARVEL OF PERU;
PERSIAN LILAC;
And many other varieties, for sale by

JAMES R. CLARK,
Druggist,
169 Fifth street.

PROPOSALS will be received UNTIL THE 15TH INST.,

For the Grading, Curbing & Paving OF MAIN, PINE, McFADDEN, BRIDGE and NEW TROY STREETS and UNION ALLEY, in the Borough of Duquesne. Separate bids for either cobble-stone or Nicolson pavement.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Burgess, or to

G. P. WILHELM,
Chairman Street Committee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Will of JAMES CAMPBELL, Sr., late of Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 15th day of NOVEMBER, A. D., 1868, at the office of the undersigned, in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Jr.,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Campbell, Sr., deceased.

nov12:6w

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

—I have just received the second lot of Breech-loading

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,

Direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I will sell cheaper than any sporting house in the United States. I take the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have the same make of guns, as to their superior quality and workmanship:

JAMES DOWD,
126 Wood street.

F. Rahm, of Mallman, Rahm & Co.
Dr. Kuhn, of E. Kuhn & Brother.
Wm. Graff, of Graff, Bayne & Co.
Hamil Alcorn,
Major Gen. F. Alden, U. S. A.
John Chislett, High's, Allegheny Cemetery.
S. H. Watson, of S. H. Watson & Co.
Theodore Graf, Conductor P. F. W. & C. R. R.
Wm. Metzger, of Thomas & Grimer, Bankers, Saloon, &c.
Edward Wagner, Lawrenceville, Pa.

nov12:3d

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 85, Sept. Term, 1867. In the matter of the application of the Gem Grant Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, August 31, the Court direct said willing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, notice of said application to issue to all persons having claims against the same, returnable on the first Monday of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court.

W. C. MORELAND, Solicitor.

nov12:3w

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, Dec. Term, 1867. In the matter of the application of the Union Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, October 5th, the Court direct said willing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, notice of said application to be inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette for at least three weeks, stating forth that an application has been made by the "Union Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City," for a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions be filed in proper time.

By the Court.

From the Record.
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

All persons interested will take notice of the above order of Court.

W. C. MORELAND,
Solicitor.

nov12:3t&tw

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Note Paper and Envelopes.

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PLAIN AND COLORED INITIAL STAMPING

On Note Paper and Envelop s at short notice and in a first class manner.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and specimens sent on application.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALABAMA.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Nov. 4th, 1867

News from "Dixie" might be briefly summed up as follows: Short crops, hard times, abundance of sickness, and "reconstruction." There seems to be a complete let down to all kinds of business. Merchants stand idle at their doors, vainly waiting for the customer that does not come, because, forsooth, he has no money to come with, and is not willing to give his little cotton in exchange for goods, receiving for the former eleven cents per pound, when it cost him fifteen cents per pound or more to raise it. Planters generally are "down in the mouth," and well they may be, for the crops for two years past have been, upon the whole, little better than failures. With the exception of corn, no other crop has turned out well this year. People here will not want for "bread," but where money to buy "meat" is to come from, is a point not just clear to me. Their only chance of getting money is from the sale of cotton, and upon that scarce the planters have depended for means to pay the expenses of the current year. That there will be a heavy loss to the producers of this staple, there can be no doubt. When the time comes for settlement with those who may have advanced money or supplies, many of the farmers will be unable to meet all their obligations, and then will come trouble. The prospect for the coming year is not cheering, to say the least.

A significant fact is that planters from the North are becoming disgusted with Southern life, and discouraged in consequence of continued failure to realize large yearly profits from raising cotton. Their friends for coming South to "make a fortune quick," so common among Northern people, immediately after the close of the war, is about cured. Those who tried farming, and most of those who engaged in other branches of business, have, upon the whole, lost money. "Bad luck" seems to be the rule among all classes in this section. Most of the planters from the North are winding up their affairs with the design of returning. They are now convinced that money does not "grow on trees" in the South, either. One of the "disappointed," who leaves next week for Illinois, remarked to me that he had spent two years tilling Alabama soil, had now less money than he had started with, and that, after all said about this Southern Eldorado, "Yankee land" was good enough for him. It is scarcely necessary to say that nothing worthy of being called emigration from the North has commenced yet, and the most of those from that section now in the South, may properly be called adventurers after money. They come here hoping soon to make a fortune and then return home to "enjoy life," make yearly visits to Saratoga, flirt with Miss. Petroleum, etc. But "the dream has fled," and there are now but few arrivals from the North. It may be because your correspondent has recently had a touch of Alabama ague, and things generally may look "shaky" to him, but I can, at present, see no earthly inducement for either capitalists or immigrants to come to the South. What change a few years, or even one year, may bring, none can tell. The difficulties which the immigrant farmer would have to encounter here, would cause him to become disgusted with the country before the expiration of a year. More than likely he would be unable to get good land, and even if he should be successful in that respect, he could not live in peace. He would receive few of the common courtesies of life and would be subjected to more annoyances, and even danger, than he ever dreamed of at home. There has been no change in the feelings of the Southern people toward the North. There was a pretty bad scare among the former a couple of years ago, which some people mistook for repentance and returning loyalty. *Then* thousands went to bed at night only to dream of poverty, disgrace and the gallows; *now*, with the encouragement received from our Accidental President and his followers, these same unwashed thousands are clamoring for the privileges which they more than forfeited by their crimes, and are loudly complaining because their leaders are not elected to the first places in the nation. Again I say there are now no inducements for Northern men to come South to live. This section is prostrate. There is no money here; and the course these people are pursuing is likely to keep things as they are for years to come. I know of no more solitary lot than that of a Northern farmer or mechanic, who has settled in a community of our Southern "Conservatives." It will take less than a month to make him feel that he is a veritable Ishmael. He will be known as "that Yankee," &c., a term which in itself is very ludicrous to the long-toned Southrons," and the amount of sympathy, respect and patronage "that Yankee" will get, will not be large. Even though he forswear his Northern principles and avow himself an ardent Democrat, it will do him but little good. Did it ever occur to the Copperheads of the North that *they* are as heartily despised by the mass of the Southern people as are the most uncompromising "Radicals?" It is verily so. Let one of the former come South to live and if by all the arts of truckling servility, sycophancy, and toadyism he can perform, he succeeds in making even a kitchen acquaintance with the "old aristocracy" or one of our ex-nabobs, he may consider himself fortunate. Should he manifest entire willingness to become a tool generally, he may finally be promoted to the office of town constable, an office in Southern towns usually bestowed upon poor whites, the chief endowments of which are authority to persecute the blacks and the privilege of starving to death on a trifling salary.

THE FREEDMEN.

It is to be regretted that there are intelligent men among us who do not recognize the fact that the Freedmen, almost to a man, voted the Republican ticket, and that too in direct opposition to the wishes of the whites, has caused an ill feeling among the latter, which, encouraged by the recent rebel triumph in Ohio and Pennsylvania, may lead to disastrous results. During the past three months reports of the murders of colored men have been common in Northern Alabama and Mississippi. So long as the Reconstruction law was believed to be a finality, there was a kind of sullen acquiescence and in time there would have been general good feeling, as they became used to seeing black men voting. But now they say "this thing is'nt ended yet," and they expect soon to see negro voting play out and the Johnsonian plan of reconstruction prevail.

No patriot or christian could ever wish to see a war of races inaugurated upon any part of this continent, much less within the limits of the United States. During the past few years we have heard much talk of this kind of a war, and many sensational pictures concerning it, have been exposed. It may come and it may not come. If, however, such a strife should take place in the South, it will be wholly chargeable to the course pursued by the Southern whites. Defeated, first, in their long matured plan of rebellion, and, secondly, in their recent attempt to regain control of the government, they may attempt to wreak their vengeance upon the black people. The horrors of such a war none could foretell, and God forbid that they should ever be realized. The results would certainly prove as disastrous to the whites as to the blacks, for the latter would be certain to regard such a movement as an attempt to reduce them again to slavery, and though they might die by the thousands, they never could be conquered by the Southern whites alone. Blind passions drove the South into rebellion, and nothing but passion and prejudice could induce her to make open war upon the negroes, for well she knows that the latter begins such a strife will be to her a more terrible one than any she has ever known. There is but one security against such a disaster, and that is entire political freedom for the blacks, the unhindered exercise of equal political rights. Without that, truly "this thing is not ended yet." From the above it is not to be inferred that the freedmen of the South are fanatical and intractable far from it. They are quiet, peaceable, tractable, and in a short time would discharge the duties of citizenship far more intelligently than three-fourths of those whites who spell "negro" with two "gs." For four years they listened to the "crash of musketry and the thunder of artillery," and "filed" beside the "boys in blue" to the inspiring music of "Yankee Doodle." They have had a kind of *war tuition*, but they would have to be attacked as a race of people in order to ascertain their strength. When we consider how nearly equal in numbers the two races South are, it is impossible to contemplate such an event without feelings of horror. O. B. SERVER.

—Professor Braune, of the University of Leipsic, has just published a method of making accurate drawings of the human system, which is at once novel and startling. He first freezes the subject, or corpse, in a metallic hardness by exposing it to a temperature of many degrees below zero for a sufficient period of time, then with a fine saw he severs the frozen body in any direction that may be desired. If proper care is used the cuts will be perfectly clean and smooth; ever these cuts a stream of water is poured, which instantly freezes, as the whole operation is carried on in a room at a low temperature, and the ice forms a kind of transparent coating to the severed surface, revealing very distinctly every part and outline.

—The amount of blood in an adult is nearly thirty pounds, or full one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,772,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in three-score and ten, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, one hundred and seventy-five ounces per minute, six hundred and fifty-six pounds per hour, seven and three-fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart every three minutes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive Coughs, Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do no take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS which may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. nov11-MWF

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Marine Boilers, Steam Tug Boilers, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Roofs, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. lot6:tf

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McGURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bracing and Bolt Copper, Planished Copper, Nailed Bill Bottoms, Spoiler Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals. Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST STREET and 150 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

ROBINSON, REA & Co.,

(Second door to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLIKEN,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Boat and stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 13 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. lm11:tf

THE HEALING POOL.

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE. Also a rare means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. sed1-dAT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 *PENN STREET*,

mh26:1-yr PITTSBURGH.

TOTTEN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND ENGINE BUILDERS,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH.

Office and Warehouse, 141 Wood St.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of

Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Engines.

Squeezers, Shears and Punches.

Plain or Hill and Soft Rolls, of any required dimensions, warranted, and turned to order.

Nail Machines, Ernest's Pattern.

Pollock's Hot Blast Pipes.

House Fronts and Window Heads.

Castings made of GUM IRON, if desired.

Totten's Patent Grooved Chill Rolls,

Equally valuable for BAR IRON AND STEEL, and especially for rounds and squares. We have made those Rolls for 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch, 12 inch, 16 inch and 18 inch Mills. Wherever they have given great satisfaction, and we have the pleasure of referring to the following testimonials:

OFFICE OF THE AKRON IRON CO.,

AKRON, July 17th, 1867.

Mr. Add. C. Totten, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir: We have had a pair of your 12 inch grooved chill rolls in our use for the last six months, and find them all you represented them to be. We have put them in of a smooth, even surface, and free from scale, and, as a result, have had a saving of a great advantage, making better iron and of less expense, than with any other rolls we have been using. Yours truly,

HENRY GROSVENOR, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Manufacturers of Cast Steel,

Corner of Ross and First streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7, 1867.

Mr. Robt. C. Totten—Dear Sir:—The grooved chilled rolls which we received from you about a year since have proved to be a perfect success. There is a great saving in rolling over soft rolls, and also a much better finish to the steel. We consider them indispensable.

Yours truly,

AND. COOK & CO.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, }

PARK BROTHER & CO., }

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18, 1867. }

Mr. Robt. C. Totten—PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18, 1867.—In reply to your inquiry in relation to your new patent grooved Chilled Rolls, we take pleasure in saying that we have put in one of the pairs of 16-inch grooved Chill Rolls, the last half year, for us, and have found the groove to work finishing large rounds, and one in 12 to obtain a much better quality of iron than could be done with the use of the ordinary grooved Rolls. The groove being in the bottom roll, we find by using it only one-fourth the time is necessary, when using Chilled Rolls, to prevent the iron from sticking in the groove, thereby giving the advantage gained with the ordinary grooved Rolls. We think the superiority of the surfaces of the grooves is uniformly hard, requiring not over one-half the power to do the same work as the ordinary grooved Rolls. We believe you have gained a great point in producing Grooved Chilled Rolls, as an article that has long been needed by the manufacturers of Steel and Iron, for finishing large rounds, and we can recommend them to the trade as being a very good finished surface.

It takes pleasure in recommending manufacturers of steel and Iron to give your grooved Chilled Rolls a trial. PARK BROTHER & CO.

We think we are warranted in believing that they will eventually take the place of Soft Rolls, especially for Rounds and Squares.

All orders promptly attended to.

STEAM ENGINES

And Machinist's Tools

FOR SALE.

2 STEAM ENGINES from 2 to 25 horse power.
6 ENGINE LATHES, from 4 feet to 16½ feet swing; swing from 15 to 32 inches.
2 PLANERS.
1 PLANER MACHINE; Plane 6 feet by 30 in.
1 LARGE and 1 SMALL PUNCHING MACHINE.
1 SHEARING MACHINE.
1 SET LIGHTENING and 1 GEAR CUTTING MACHINE.

Wood Lathes, Fan for Smith Forges and Tools, Vises, Drill Press, Stocks, Dies and Taps, Flat Drills, Reamers, Mandrils, Gastings, Gearing, and Pattern Drill Presses, &c., &c., for sale with a large variety of small Tools, such as are required in all Machine Shops.

The above Machinery can be seen in operation at the Vesta Machine Works, No. 18 Locust st., Allegheny City, until 1st November.

For information or circulars, address

HUGH WIGHTMAN,

oct6:tf-d&T 56 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

ROMER C. DRAVO.....CHARLES DONNELLY

GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.

DRAVO & DONNELLY.

Jobbing and Machinery Castings,

Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Grey Iron, of all patterns, sizes and styles, suited to every purpose, made to order.

Office, 250 Liberty Street,

(Academy of Music Building.)

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.....J. R. BUTTERFIELD

G. M. MASTER.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 98 GRANT STREET,

Opposite the Cathedral.

ja15:

F. ABTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office—Cor. Fifth & Market Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., to purchasers, at the lowest retail or wholesale prices. Also, BLANK BOOKS and BLANKS of every description, made to order. SLATES and SLATE SURFACE, for blackboards. All orders promptly attended to.

F. G. REINEMAN,

oct12:nwrs 112 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. E. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 96 Fourth Street,

Publishers of ORDOND'S READER, DYER'S ARITHMETIC, BUIST'S GRAMMAR AND COPY BOOKS, WORTH'S BOOKS, and a variety of BLANK BOOKS. SOUK RUDDING executed in all its forms. Also, a large stock of STATIONERY always on hand. 7:tu

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO'S,

oct12:gt No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

o28 P. C. DUFFY.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

We large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost as we are preparing to move into new buildings. No. 116 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

oct15:2d WM. EWING BERGER, No. 116 Smithfield street.

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "M. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else. mh28:tf

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& COMPANY,

No. 54 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Now Offer Their

FALL STOCK

DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

AND NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the Season, and

Cash and Short Time Buyers

Are invited to examine the Stock.

S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON

& COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.,

OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics,

A FULL LINE OF

Notions and Small Goods,

Barred Flannels,

Of Eastern and home manufacture.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

FULLERTON'S

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS,

CRAIG'S

Greenville Barred Flannels,

AND

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

A Full Line in all Departments

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices, at

115 *Wood Street*,

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

S. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

THE NEW

BOULEVARD SKIRT,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

In Plain Braided and Embroidered.

Also, Real Tartan Cashmere Hose,

In all colors and sizes; best assortment we ever had. Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' & Misses' Underwear,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Traveling and Fine Shirts,

COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

SOCKS, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

Of every description.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ETC.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are especially invited to come and examine our Goods. We feel confident we can suit all, and will sell

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

oct3

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers to my stock, in which will be found a large assortment of

DRESS GOODS AND CASSIMERES,

For Men and Boys' wear.

CLOAKING CLOTHS, of great variety.

BLANKETS, both Country & Eastern make.

Fullerton's Freeport BARRED FLANNELS, 4-4 and 6-4 WHITE FLANNELS.

HOUSEKEEPERS GOODS, in all grades.

CLOAKS and SACQUES made to order.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

oct1:g85

NEW GOODS.

AT

DENNISON & HECKERT'S,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,

We are now receiving our

FALL GOODS,

To which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. HUWES.....S. LONG.

EUWER & LONG,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Invite attention to their new stock of FALL GOODS.

WATERPROOF CLOTH,
BARREL FLANNELS,
SHAWLS, BLANKETS,
BEAVERS, CASSIMERES, &c. PACCAS.

Also, a full stock of NOTIONS. Prices low, at

No. 61 ONION ST., ALLEGHENY,

Four doors East of the Diamond.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS.

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

NO. 36 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,

Opposite High street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Residence, No. 146 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted.

C. YOST.....A. YOST.
C. YOST & BRO.,
Carpenters, Builders and Undertakers,
No. 1 Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

YOEST BROTHERS,

House Carpenters and Builders.

All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 649 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, and 1012 PEARL ST., Bloomfield.

JNO. FRANCIS.....SAM'L FRANCIS.

J. & S. FRANCIES,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Contracts taken for Building, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to heavy Frames for Foundries and Sheds, of all descriptions.

Nos. 206 and 208 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 185 and 187 Third Street.

DYER AND SCOURER.

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHEER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment

No. 62 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods left with us by mail or express promptly attended to. mh15:tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

J. T. WRAY & BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO M. CONNOLLY.

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

29 and 31 *Irwin Street*,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Half Spanish Segars,

Just received on consignment, will be sold as low as

Eight Dollars Per Thousand.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner of SMITHFIELD & WATER Sts.

oct12:

GEO. S. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. F. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 42 LIBERTY St., 3d floor Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

VELVET CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

INGRAIN CARPETS,

NEW PATTERNS.

At prices LOWER than those of Boston, New York or Philadelphia.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER

McCLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

No. 22 FIFTH STREET.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

No. 51 Fifth Street.

CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS,

A splendid assortment of low priced

All-Wool Ingrains.

A magnificent stock of

OIL CLOTHS.

A new invoice of

Crumb Cloths, Druggets.

An extra quality of

RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

nov5

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

A large assortment of

ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
HALL AND STAIR,
COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS.

We offer many of our goods much below last spring's prices. Special inducements to those who buy to sell.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET.

oct23:72&dAwT Over Sales & Bell's.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

CHAS. D. BARR. HEB. TH. KNABE. W. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNABE & BUETTLER

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR.

WAREROOMS IN

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, NEW YORK, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. all7:rtf

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The purest in tone, the most powerful, the most finished; will stand in tune longer than any other. New stock just received.

For sale at less than factory prices.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 42 Fifth street.

Sole Agent for Knabe's Pianos, Waters' Pianos, and Prince's Automatic Organs. aul8

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 185 and 187 Third Street.

DYER AND SCOURER.

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHEER'S

FANCY

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No. 62 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

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All goods returned in two weeks. Goods left with us by mail or express promptly attended to. mh15:tf

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STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

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TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Half Spanish Segars,

Just received on consignment, will be sold as low as

Eight Dollars Per Thousand.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner of SMITHFIELD & WATER Sts.

oct12:

GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. F. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 42 LIBERTY St., 3d floor Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large two log house, with nine rooms, a good cellar; a frame bank barn, 60x70, with the best of stabling. Two apple and one peach orchard. The whole farm is under high state of cultivation; the fencing is all No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 30 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a grazing of 33 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 28 acres cleared and under cultivation. The balance of first-rate white oak timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, stories, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil and subsoil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad; 28 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and slightly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 60 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and three miles of two stations on the Pa. R. R. The improvements are, a new frame dwelling house and outbuildings; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two sets of burrs, new bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a never failing supply of water from a race, the whole tract is underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. The property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa., and a lot of the improvements are, a new frame dwelling house and outbuildings; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two sets of burrs, new bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a never failing supply of water from a race, the whole tract is underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. The property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa., and a lot of ground 132 feet front on Philadelphia street, by 264 feet deep, to Church street, on which is erected a large three-story brick building, containing 30 rooms and a basement under the whole house, and is situated at the corner of Philadelphia and Church streets, on a lot 66 by 264 feet; and on said premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a good house in the low story and hall room above; also, a frame stable 30 by 60 feet; also, a frame roof, 30 by 60 feet, on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The above property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Indiana, Pa., and will be sold very low, as it is applied for soon.

Also, a farm of 150 acres, one half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, a station on the Penna. R. R., 32 miles of a cared land, under good fencing, the residue 25 acres in good white oak timber, 25 acres in black wa nut and locust timber. This is a first-rate farm, in a high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable buildings, a frame house of 8 rooms, large frame barn, and has coal and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, schools, &c.

Also, a Farm of 127 acres, within 12 miles of the Penna. R. R., 22 miles from Pittsburgh, 22 acres cleared, the land is carried from the city; 10 acres cleared, the land is carried under good cultivation, the residue of the land is in good timber. There is a new log house and barn, all a young apple orchard on the premises. It is good limestone soil, with an abundance of limestone, and never-failing spring of water, within a few rods of the house. For price of $20 per acre, on good time, because the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER,

nov5 Real Estate Agent, 166 Fourth St.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

aul4:

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business, FRANCIS BAILEY. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JULY 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention to, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Consignments from all parts will be solicited. Office, 178 FOURTH STREET. 1y4

BEAUTIFUL EXCELLENT and WELL IMPROVED

Farm of Ninety Acres.

Two miles above Monkeesport, on the "Youghiogheny River." The rail road passes through it. Fare on annual ticket only 7 dollars from Pittsburgh. The house is new and commodious; strictly two-story high, one room 20 feet square; the farm will be sold to one or six lots, to suit purchasers. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

nov11:tf

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 60 acres, of which 200 is cleared, and the remainder covered with good timber, situated in the township of Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 6 miles from Washington, and 4 miles from the village of Hanesytown. It is convenient to churches and schools, and 2 miles from the new Cross Creek and grain house; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, peaches, plums, &c.

A good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN.

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

Apollo Building, Fourth street.

FINE DWELLING IN SEWICKLEY.—The subscriber is now building and will sell, on the most favorable terms, a lot of fourteen rooms, commodious parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, wash room, seven chamber, bath room, large store room, large closets, hard coal cellars, slate roof, marble mantles, spiral iron balustrades, French glass, &c. Ground and house to be finished in the most substantial and the most beautiful manner. Parties desiring to call and examine the premises, three minutes walk from the Sewickley Station, P. F. W. & C. Railway or address by mail, JOHN KAY,

Sewickleyville P. O.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 128 acres; improvements, two houses and barns, good orchard, all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several lots in Carpenter's Station, well situated for building on. Title indisputable and will be proved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, for Rent, Valuable lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

Real Estate Agent, 84 Fourth street, opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, blacksmith shop, mules, &c., all in operation. There is a large business and immediate operation. There are 68 acres of coal, which is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. It will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant st., opposite Court House. au17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The situate at corner of Duncan and Robinson streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 21 feet by 130 feet, extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $2,500. Apply to

B. McCLIN & CO.,

oct22 72 Fourth street.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEIM, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named WM. HEIM, late of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to JOHN G. WALTHER, residing in the Seventh Ward of the said city, at Lutz & Walz' Brewery. All persons, therefore, having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known to the said JOHN G. WALTHER, without delay.

JOHN GEO. WALTHER,

October 7th, 1867. oct8:g6:TU

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of PETER CHATHAM, deceased, late of Observation, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MOSES CHATHAM,

oct8:d6T Executor.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM FINLEY, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MOSES CHATHAM,

oct8:d6T Executor.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE E. JAMES and ABRAM JENKINS, and of THOS. ABRAHAM and JOHN WILKINS, of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition; and the first meeting of their creditors will be held before me, at said District, JOHN M. BAILEY, Assignee, No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

oct8:d6T Assignee.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. LAMBERTON and JOHN M'KEE, both of the City of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN M. BAILEY, Assignee,

oct8:tTU Attorney-at-Law, 84 Fourth street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY BUTCHESON, deceased, late of Allegheny City, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS BUTCHESON, Adm'r,

oct9:g12-TU Allegheny City, Pa.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Consolidation Matters Considered—"Holding Over" Resolution—Vacation of Spruce Alley.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held Monday evening, November 11th, for the purpose of consulting informally in regard to taking into the city the districts between the rivers embraced in the Consolidation act.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Cobbs, Crawford, Dickson, Gallagher, Shaffer, Shorthy, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Rees, Wilson, White, and President McAuley.

President McAuley stated the object of the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the Common Council were invited to meet the Select branch in joint session.

A message was received from C. C., inviting S. C. to join them in joint session.

The Chairman of the Street Committee offered the following:

Resolved, That Aaron Floyd and Minas Tindle be appointed viewers to make assessments for the construction of a public sewer on Wood and Fifth streets, instead of Jas. S. Craft and John Wilson, who declined serving. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Select Council accepted the invitation of C. C., and proceeded to C. C. chamber.

[See Joint Session.]

Mr. Crawford offered the following:

Resolved, That appraisers be appointed under the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in relation to the vacation of a portion of Spruce alley, in the Ninth ward, between Carroll and Wilkins street, to appraise the value of the portion proposed to be vacated.

Mr. Gallaher, after considerable discussion, moved that the matter be postponed.

Mr. McAuley (Mr. Crawford in the chair,) offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That Councils are now ready to receive from William Smith, Esq., any proposal he may have to make in regard to the amount he may be willing to pay for the vacation of that portion of Spruce alley lying between Carroll and Wilkins street.

Mr. Armstrong moved to lay the matter on the table, which motion was lost.

After considerable discussion Councils adjourned without taking a vote.

COMMON COUNCILS.

Members present: Messrs. Boggs, Brush, House, Mawhinney, M'Qowan, O'Neill, Rebman, Reed, Roberts, Robb, Seibert, Sloan, Torley, Verner, and President Steel.

JOINT SESSION.

On motion, S. C. were invited to meet with C. C. in joint session to consider the consolidation act.

Members of Select Council appeared. On motion, the City Solicitor, Mr. Slagle, was requested to give his opinion in regard to the effect of the act of consolidation on the present city government.

Mr. Slagle said that it was impossible for him to refer to all the questions that might arise having a bearing on the subject. He would, however, answer the one he considered the most important.

The act of consolidation was only a supplement to the act of incorporation, which, so far as it did not conflict with the former, remained in full force. He thought there was no question as to members of S. C. holding over; in his opinion they did not hold over. He then read the section of the act referring to the election of members of S. C., which assigned two members to each district. The intention of the act was to inaugurate a new City Government, without regard to the expiration of terms of city officers. The act, he said, did not change the fiscal year. It not only fixed the time of election, but regulated the organization of the Councils. It does not, however, fix the time that Mayor, Treasurer and Controller shall take office, and it, therefore, remains as before.

Mr. McAuley said that himself and nine others of the Select Council were elected and sworn for two years from the first January last, and he wanted to know if they would be ousted?

Mr. Slagle said there was no doubt as to that. The intention was to form a new city government.

Mr. O'Neill asked if members holding over would not go into the new Councils, inasmuch as the law did not say two members should be *elected*, but that "each district be entitled to two members," &c.

Mr. McCarthy thought the act unconstitutional.

Dr. Gallaher thought the matter should be taken before the courts.

Mr. Phillips called for the views of Mr. Robb.

Mr. Robb thought that many sections of the act were unintelligible, but was quite clear that a *new election* was to be held, and a section of the act declared that each district should be entitled to *two* members.

President Steel, of C. C., thought that the matter referred to particularly to Select Council, and he was in favor of leaving the matter to them; but he did not see that the members holding over would be ruled out.

Mr. Phillips said the matter might be satisfactorily arranged if the ten members holding over would resign.

Mr. Phillips then for one was ready and willing to do so.

Dr. Gallaher moved that the City Solicitor be directed to prepare a case and take the matter to court.

Mr. Robb hoped that such a nonsensical motion would not be put before Councils.

The motion was lost.

On motion, the joint session adjourned, and the members of the Select Council retired.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

The Supreme Court met at nine o'clock Monday morning. Present, Judges Thompson, Read, Strong and Agnew.

The following opinions were delivered:

By STRONG, J.—O'Neil vs. Craig, Indiana county. Affirmed. Evans vs. Mohney, Armstrong county. Affirmed.

By READ, J.—Baker's executors vs. Baker, Westmoreland county; affirmed.

By AGNEW, J.—Greer vs. Overseers of Power, Armstrong county. Affirmed. Ellenberger vs. Hamlenburger; Armstrong county. Affirmed. Allegheny Valley R. & Co. vs. Templeton; Armstrong county. Order of Court below reversed, and judgment non-obstante for $177 24, and record ordered to be remitted for execution. Hogan vs. Lamont; Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

Com. ex rel. J. Y. McLaughlin vs. Samuel B. Dailey, suggestion for quo warranto. Rule to show cause why the writ should not issue. Argued by Messrs. J. H. Kerr and W. H. Lowrie for the rule and Messrs. Marshall and Veech contra.

Eureka Insurance Co., vs. Robinson, Rea & Co. Citizens' Insurance Co. vs. same, and Monongahela Insurance Co. vs. same. C. P. No. 2, Nov. Term. Error to plaintiffs in error and Acheson contra.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.—This Court met for jury trials.

The first case taken up, and in which a jury was sworn, was that of Samuel C. Smith vs. Daniel Hautz. The plaintiff is a resident of New Jersey, and the action is one of ejectment for two contiguous tracts of land situate in the township of Woodward, county of Clearfield, containing in the aggregate six hundred and forty-four acres. The writ was issued in January, 1865. The case will occupy perhaps eight or ten days.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

James Keating vs. Michael O'Hara. Action to recover a balance of $90.50 due for work and labor done. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for twenty-eight dollars.

Michael Moran vs. James Fleming. Action for damages for alleged carelessness of defendant in driving his dray, by which plaintiff was injured, having several ribs broken. Jury out.

James Rattles vs. Michael O'Hara, Michael Moran vs. same, and Michael Kane vs. same. Actions to recover for work and labor done. Jury out.

Following is the trial list for this day.

2. O'Den vs. Petrie.
3. Livingston vs. Lester.
4. Hess & Krauss vs. Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
6. Same vs. same.
7. Same vs. Ackerman.
8. Tower et. al. vs. O'Neill.
10. Meisterfeld for use vs. Burch.
11. Williams vs. S. K. Kane & Co.
12. Gemmell vs. same.
13. Laughlin vs. same.

The Common Pleas Court, which has for some weeks been holding sessions in one of the jury rooms in the second story of the Court House, will meet to-day in the Quarter Sessions room.

—The Reading *Journal* says: A serious accident occurred on Sunday morning last to Mr. Keen, a guest at the "Andalusia Hotel," and Mrs. James Madeira the wife of the hotel proprietor, who, in company with Mrs. Keen, started out to take a carriage ride. The team was driven by a young man from the livery stable, where the horse had been hired. When nearing the third Hockley lane, the horse from some cause or another, became frightened and ran away, breaking the axle of the carriage, upsetting the vehicle, and dragging the occupants for some distance. Mrs. Keen was considerably bruised, though no severe wounds were inflicted. Mrs. Madeira's left leg was much injured, the flesh being torn therefrom about the ankle, and one of the bones being split by the carriage falling upon it. She was also otherwise injured.

—EVANSVILLE, November 11.—River falling slowly with three feet six inches on the bar.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the
SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,
interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 11, 1867.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, November 9th:

Nov. 4	Exchanges.	Balances.
" 5	$3,305,381 64	$59,117 42
" 6	3,893,804 39	98,752 07
" 7	4,004,417 47	74,194 67
" 8	3,901,697 54	62,323 94
" 9	3,362,381 89	67,692 48
Totals	$20,168,233 36	$456,095 27

—The chief interest felt (says an exchange) by the business community in the November debt statement centers in the greenback contraction, which amounts to four millions as authorized by the contraction law of April, 1866, which provided up in the Treasury has been diminished from thirty-one millions on the 31st of October to twenty-seven millions on the 1st of November, the contraction of the active greenbacks in circulation is more apparent than real. The contraction of the active legal tender notes, in connection with the cancellation of $16,000,000 of compound notes, would make an apparent contraction of $20,320,640, but if we deduct $11,520,000 of three per cent. certificates, there is a real contraction of nearly ten millions. Whether the government will probably be able to sell gold to any considerable extent, may be inferred from the fact that the gold in the Treasury amounts to one hundered and eleven millions, of which fourteen millions belong to private persons, leaving the aggregate of government gold ninety-seven millions. The receipts to the 1st of January are estimated at twenty millions, placing one hundred and seventeen millions of government gold at disposal.

—The Chicago *Tribune* (opposed to contraction of the currency) says: The currency has been contracted $97,000,000 during the past twelve months—over $8,000,000 per month—and the country is now no nearer specie payments than before. Gold stands at a higher premium to-day as it did a year ago, which incontestably proves that a contraction of the currency will not bring on specie. A resumption of specie payments will only come when our bonds are worth, their face in gold, at home and abroad, and, until this shall be accomplished, it is idle to tinker with the currency, with the hope of resuming by contraction.

—The New York *Tribune* says: The stringency in money throughout the agricultural section of the country is having a beneficial effect. It pinches those who have overtraded and speculators, but it is helping all who have been profitable to exporting for commodities, especially for cotton and woolen fabrics. The advance in their stocks saw now experiencing "peace losses," which are gains to the producers of food, the laborer, and persons living on fixed incomes.

—Says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*: The suspension of an enterprising operator in Oquenaburg is talked about on the commercialities, $100,000. We hear that an extension has been granted to the amount in question, believes that his troubles still be only temporary, and we trust that his hopes will be fully realized. It is one of the misfortunes of lesser note. Business is very dull, and the prospect for the future is somewhat gloomy.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 11, 1867.

CATTLE.

There was a full supply of cattle on sale today, but with an improved demand, and a larger proportion of good stock than for some time past, the market was more active than last week, and notwithstanding the increased supply, there were but few left over unsold, and prime retailing cattle brought a perceptible advance. The butchers growled considerably about having had a hard meat market last week, and with good reason, too, in consequence of the dull and unsatisfactory weather, but this had no effect on drovers, who are like most other men, will take an advantage whenever the opportunity offers. Common and inferior cattle, as has been the case for some time past, ruled exceedingly dull, and in order to effect sales, holders of this particular stock had to accept whatever buyers saw proper to offer; we quote at 3½@4½c for common to prime stock cattle, and 4@5½c for extra feeding cattle. Prime retailing cattle, as will be seen by reference to the sales, brought from 6½ to 7½c, and extra 7¾c. The cattle on sale this week were from the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Greenwald & Kahn report having retailed 11 head of fine Washington county cattle at from 6½c to 7½c; 30 head from Ohio, cows and heifers, at 4 to 7½c; and 20 head from Illinois at 4 to 5½c.

Myers & Neely sold 30 head of good Illinois steers to Greenwald & Kahn, averaging 1025, at 6½; 16 head of Ohio steers, averaging 1400, to same buyers, at 7c; 68 retailed 54 Ohio cattle at 6½ to 7½; 116 head of Illinois steerers at 4 to 5½; and 42 head of Iowa stockers at 4 to 5.

Verner & Hartman sold 24 head for Christ. Berlein at 5 to 6½; and 44 head Washington county cattle at 5 to 6¾. Jas McAllister reports having sold 18 head for Dugan, mixed cows and heifers, at 4½ to 6½, and 19 head for Williams, (from Belmont Co. Ohio) at 4½ to 6½c.

Chas. Shomaker sold 21 head of good Ohio steers to Rothchilds & Byers, at 6½. Rothchilds & Byers report having retailed 30 head at 6½ to 6¾.

Kraus & Rose sold 28 head Washington Co. stock at 6½@7; and 46 head from Ohio at 6½@6¾c. L. Shamberg sold 19 head at 4½@5½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 42 head of prime to extra Illinois cattle at 6½@7¼c; and 46 head Belmont Co., Ohio, stock, for Davis, at 5½c.

John Kerwin sold 21 head of Illinois steers, for Hazlewood & Dolan, at 6¾ to 6¾. N. Carson sold 22, on commission, at 5 to 6½.

Lafferty, Gisse & Co. sold 70 head, on commission, at 5 to 6. Myers & Trautman sold 61 from Illinois, at 6¼ to 7½; 28 from Ohio, at 6¼ to 6¾; and 13 at 5½ per head.

John Wilkens sold 31 head common Pennsylvania cattle at 3½c; 18 head of a superior grade of stock at an average of 5. Rinn & Co. sold 14, at an average of 6.

C. Thwaites sold 7 head of Indiana cattle at 5½ to 6.½. J. Shamberg reports having retailed 30 head of mixed Washington Co. cattle at 4½ to 7½.

Peter Klumm sold 24 head to Campbell, averaging 990 lbs, at 6¼, and brought 1 car load from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 6½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a very fair supply of Sheep on sale to-day; indeed, there were entirely too many of the kind, as a consequence the market was a hard one. Prime fat Sheep were in good demand, and sold readily at what was equivalent to 6½ to 6c, but "scalawags," of which there was an abundant supply, were hard to sell at any price, and upon the whole, the quality of the Sheep on sale to-day was considerably below the usual standard. The following sales were reported:

W. Holmes reports having sold 71 head of Butler Co. Sheep, at 5½ to 6c per head. J. Bosler had 36 head of Butler county Sheep—sold 34 head, at an average of 6¼c per head.

R. P. McCracken reports having sold 18 head of Lambs at 6½c per head—50 Sheep unsold.

Adam Snyder reports having sold in all 220 head of Sheep and Lambs at $1.15 to $1.75 per head for the former, and $1.80 for the latter.

Adam Eckert sold 125 head Sheep at 5½ to 6c per head, and 18 Lambs at 6½c to 6¾c per head.

J. Young reports having sold 100 Sheep and Lambs, at an average of 9½ per head.

Thos. Bigham reports having sold 200 head Sheep at 5½ to 6c per head. E. Katz reports having sold 198 head for Miller Hines, at from 5½ to 6½ per head.

Hugh McKee reports having sold 64 Lambs at 6½@6¾c per head. Myers & Shasky sold 54 Sheep at 5½ to 6¼c per head—and 54 Lambs at 6½ per head.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock is steady, and with only moderate offerings a and pretty good retail demand, prices are well maintained, though unchanged. Packers do not seem disposed to bid over 7½ to 6¾, while the butchers are paid from 6¾ to 7¾.

Emerick, Schwartz & Co. report having retailed about 100 head at 6¾ to 7¾.

Rothchilds & Byers report 70 at 6¾ to 7¾.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—Receipts for the week—8,670 beeves, 39,97 sheep and lambs, 20,771 hogs. The supply of Beef Cattle at the yards to-day was quite large, 2,700 head, and the market was without activity; prices declined 1@2c per pound, and closed heavy on a few undressed of average quality and fat; the choice sold at 9@9½c per pound; extra 10c; 1@2½c; prime 15@15½c. first qualities 10@10½c; inferior to good 8@9½c. Sheep and Lambs—There was a supply of 6,000 head; demand slow with a depressed market and 2@3c per pound closing weak, with some offerings unsold; many were sold by the head at 6½@6.60; extra Sheep 8c; prime 6½c. and inferior to common 4@5½c; extra Lambs 7c, medium to good 6@6½c, and inferior 4@5½c. The Hog market was completely overstocked; 7,8 car loads on sale at the Fortieth street yards and 30 at Communipaw; trade very dull, however, and the market closed quite steady at 6½@6¾c for heavy prime, 6¾@6¾c for fair to good, and 6¾@6¾c for light; 6¾ common; the quality of offerings was fair.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Louisiana sugar and molasses coming supply light and sells as soon as landed. Sugar—fully fair 14½@c; second to 14½c; choice 15c. Molasses—fair to choice 75@80c. Flour quiet; XX $10,75@11; choice $11@11.25. Corn dull and drooping; choice white $1.05. Oats dull, 75@76c. Bacon—shoulders 16c; clear sides 16c. Pork nominal, at $26.50. Lard dull; tierces 16c. Cotton firmer, middling Orleans 18½c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts since Saturday 1,967 bales; exports for the week 139. Sterling 9@9½. New York exchange par@¼ premium.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent for call loans. The bank statement was correct on Saturday. Sterling steady for first class bills. Gold is without decided change; opening a 138¾; advancing to 139, and closing at 138¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks are steady with a moderate demand. Coupons of '81, 113¾@113¾; do of '82, 108¾@108¾; do of 64, 109¾@109¾; do of '65, 108¾@108¾; new, 107¾@107¾; do of 67, 107¾@107¾; Ten Forties, 107¾@107¾. Seven Thirties, 105¾@105¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks were steady most of the day and closed heavy and lower. The conference between the Express Companies ended without any arrangement being made. The *Express* says the war will be renewed with vigor.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are firmer. Gregory, 60⅝; Eldorado, 10; Mount Hill, 115; Smith & Parmelee, 325; American Flag, 60; New York, 80; Davidson, 86; Rocky Mountain, 28@29.

SUB TREASURY.

The receipts of the Sub Treasury to-day were $6,995,419. Payments, $6,836,564; Balance, $108,549,458.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, November 11.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat unsettled and quiet; sales of 7,500 bush Sheboygan at $2.05; 7,500 bush No 2 Chicago at $1.94@1.95. Corn higher with a good enquiry; sales of 5,000 bush No 1 Western at $1.17; 8,000 bush No 1 do at $1.18 Oats quiet, sales of 5,000 bush western at 62c, and 14,000 bush do early at 63½c. Rye sales of 4,200 bush at $1.40@1.42. Barley—sales of 3,000 bush Canadian at $1.37½@1.37½. Other articles are unchanged. Receipts—wheat, 206,000 bush; corn, 63,000 bush; oats, 48,000 bush; barley, 17,000 bush; flour, 25,000 bbls. Shipments—260,000 bush wheat; 206,000 bush corn; 200,000 bush oats; 8,000 bush rye. Grain in store—wheat, 550,000 bush; corn, 200,000 bush; oats, 400,000 bush; rye, 30,000 bush; barley, 134,000 bush. Freights are low—wheat 19c, corn 16c and oats 10c to New York.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; 400@1,200 for double extra spring; $11@12 for double extra red winter; $12,50@14,50 for double extra and treble extra white. Wheat—the market is dull and heavy; No 1 red winter is held at $2,60; No 2 do at $2,45@2,50; No 1 Milwaukee spring, $2,05. Corn dull and in part drooping; sales at $1,08@1,09 for old No 1 mixed; 87c for new. Oats dull; 45c to 46c State on the spot held at 48c, from the store. Rye—the bulk is held for $1,38@1,42 for No 1 State and western. Barley—the bulk held for choice. Allowance must be made for difficulties which no one not engaged in the business is aware of, and we are confident Major Roberts is doing much for the channel above, and at other points than those named, and considerable improvement has been made. Those engaged must be better able to judge of the most important points for stocking first, and those places named above should receive further attention.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A Memphis paper says: Capt. Bill Kountz is more lucky that most steamboatmen. He went out of the City of Memphis some years ago with but little profit of $100,000 in his pocket, made $40,000 in the mountain trade last spring when a profitable coal bank near Pittsburgh; also seven miles of street railroads in that city, is now building a fine steamer for the mountain trade, and has been defeated in a race for Congress. He never was popular, but made money for all that.

The Louisville *Courier* says: Mr. Fawcett sold one of his boats of some 60,000 bushels, afloat, at West Louisville to city dealers, for 22 cents per bushel. It will cost 30 cent to get it to Louisville.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The Towboat MARY DAVAGE and Barges.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to CHAS. BARNES, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN PITTSBURGH & PORTSMOUTH, STEUBENVILLE, WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, PUMEROY and GALLIPOLIS.—The steamer J. M. HEMPHILL, Capt. C. W. LITTLE, Will leave Pittsburgh every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Leave Portsmouth every THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Fill orders at the shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots or

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 173 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, (or to my residence in Sharpsburg, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

oct2:6m

S. S. BRYAN,
BROKER IN
BONDS, STOCKS,
AND REAL ESTATE,
Apollo Building, Fourth Street.
Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Morgage Securities and Gold.

NEW STYLES
IN
BISMARK AND GRECIAN
SUITS,
The newest styles for the fall season, o BOYS' SUITS.
SEAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED TRUNK HOUSE IN THE CITY.
W. J. GILMORE,
(Successor to GILMORE & DISHER,)
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TRUNKS,
Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
A large assortment of LADIES' SATCHELS, Just received.
No. 106 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

W. S. JACKSON, ALEXANDER FREW.
JACKSON & FREW,
(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW.)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage;
At their new Wareroom,
No. 102 Wood Street.

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.....WM. G. M'CANDLESS.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
SWEARINGEN & M'CANDLESS,
No. 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
General Agents for Western Pennsylvania of
Continental Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FIRE, LIVE STOCK and all descriptions of Insurance effected in responsible Companies, at lowest rates. oct26:3m

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors of the
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
AND GROUND AMERICAN GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 350, 352, 354, 356 and 358 Liberty Street, and 49, 51 and 53 Duquesne street, Allegheny. myl5:6m

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS
CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President; JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John S. Livingston, John M. Perry, Alex. R. Merrick.
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.
oct26:6m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE C. SPANGLER and JAMES FULTON, BRADFORD and SMITH of SPANGLER & BRADFORD, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of JAMES BRADFORD from the said firm, he having disposed of his interest to GEORGE C. SPANGLER, who will settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business of Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter as heretofore, at No. 6 Diamond street, Allegheny City.

GEORGE S. SPANGLER,
JAMES BRADFORD.
Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 8th, 1867.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the latest approved patterns, for stationary purposes; SAW MILLS and STEAM FEED WORKS, CASTINGS of all kinds, horse power engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
E. F. GEIS & E. Wellsville, O.
Office here at Fulton Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and Third and A. & R. R.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TRUCKS, LUMBER HUBS, and FELLOES, and TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS,
At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
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QUEEN OILVES, very fine, in quart jars; also, Crosse & Blackwell's Capers in small bottles, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
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FRENCH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS, just imported, of the finest brands, put up in one pound cans, and for sale by the dozen or single can, by
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MADISON STARCH AGENCY.—Just received:
60 boxes, 40 lb., Pearl starch;
25 " 40 lb., do.
15 " Corn do.;
" Dissolving Stone Starch.
For sale low to the trade by the agents.
SCHOMAKER & LANG.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 11, 1867.

The general markets were again dull to-day, owing in part to the inclement condition of the weather, which always has a tendency to retard out-door operations and restrict business. There is no improvement to note in the demand for any of the leading commodities, and prices are without material change.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but steady, and with limited arrivals, prices are well sustained; we continue to quote at $2,56@2,60 for Red; and $2,70@2,75 for White. Barley is quiet and unchanged—maisters refuse to go above $1,30 for Spring, and $1,35 for fall. Corn continues exceedingly dull, and the supply is large; we continue to quote at 86@90c for new, and $1,15@1,18 for old. Rye is in fair demand at $1,50. Oats in steady demand at 65@66c on track, and 68@70c in store.

FLOUR—Continues dull and weak, with no demand aside from the city trade, which is very limited. Prices are without quotable change; sales in store at 10@10,50 for Spring Wheat; $12 @12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $5,75@6 per bbl. and Buckwheat at $5,25@5,50 per cwt.

BACON—Is dull but nominally unchanged, and the stock of old is pretty well reduced; Shoulders may be quoted at 12½@13½c; Ribbed Sides 15½c; Plain Sugar Cured Hams 17c, and Canvassed do 22½@23c.

LARD—Is dull at 13½@14c.

MESS PORK—Is dull at $22@22,50.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows at $1 per bushel, and $3,50@3,40 per bbl. New Jersey Sweets $5 per bbl.

APPLES—Continue dull, and in good supply but unchanged; regular sales in store at $2,50@ $3,50 for fair to prime, and $4 for choice.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in demand and is limited supply; may be quoted at 35c, and choice at 40c.

EGGS—In light supply and firm but unchanged; last sales reported at 30@32c—mainly at 30c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales in store at 6@8½c for Apples, and 11@12c for Peaches.

OIL—Lard Oil is reported steady, with regular sales at factory at 98@99c for No. 2, and $1,10@1,15 for No. 1.

HAY—Is firm, with a steady demand, and regular sales from country wagons at $18@24, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet but steady at $9@ 10 per bbl for common, and $12@14 per bbl for Cultivated.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 11, 1867.

CRUDE—The Crude market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand both for present and future delivery, was light, and with but comparatively little offering, prices are without quotable change; we are cognizant of offers to sell some small lots of barreled oil, on spot, at 10c, without finding buyers, 9½c being the best offer that could be obtained. We can report a sale of 1600 barrels for all 1868, seller's option, on private terms; and 3700 barrels for March and April, 1868, on private terms. Spot oil, in tank, is held at 10 to 10¼c, according to location, and the supply is pretty nearly exhausted.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil, if anything, was a shade stronger than on Saturday, and closed a little firmer this evening than it was this morning. This morning there were sales of 800 bbls A, for November, at 28½c, while later in the day there was a sale of 500 bbls each for November and December, at 29c. Still later there were further offers to buy at 29c, and offers to sell at 29½c, for the deliveries last noted. The market is not active by any means, and notwithstanding there was a little better feeling, apparently, there is still plenty of room for improvement.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchison Oil Co, 180 bbls refined to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 88 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

H. M. Long & Co., 114 do do to Tack, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

T. C. Petty, 71 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—Cotton less active and drooping; sales of 1,000 bales at 35½@36c for middling uplands, chiefly at 36c. Flour—receipts, 24,988 bbls; 10@15c lower; sales of 14,000 bbls at 50@8,90 for superfine State and Western; $8,10@8,15 for common to choice extra State, $9,20@12,80 for do extra Western, $8,30@12,50 for R. H. O., $10@16 for St. Louis; closing more active with a better tone. California more active; sales of 1,600 sacks at $11,35@11,50, and 1,385 bbls choice do at $13,50. Rye Flour $7,00@8,90. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat—receipts, 221,200 bush; 1@2c lower, closing with a rather better feeling and a fair export demand; sales of 77,000 bus at $2,56@2,58 for No. 2 Spring, $2,61@2,62 for No. 1 do; $2,26 amber Green Bay; $2,30 No. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $2,75@2,75 amber state; $3 white Genessee; $3,20 white choice California. Rye nominal, at $1,40 for western. Barley active and firm; sales Canada at $1,43 for No. 2 Chicago, $1,60@1,62½ for Canada West. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 109,314 bu at about 1c better; sales 75,000 bu at $1,17@ 1,18 for mixed western in store and afloat. Oats—receipts 25,413 bu and 1@2c lower; sales 94,000 bu at 76½@77c for western; closing at the latter price. Stock of grain in warehouse: Wheat 941,128 bu; corn 1,354,706 bu; oats 2,246,732 bu; rye 134,543 bu; barley 361,053 bu; malt 3,555 bu; peas 21,062 bu. Rice easy, at 9½@10c for Carolina. Coffee firm with some inquiry. Sugar steady; sales 350 hhds Cuba at 13½@13¾c; 300 bbls Muscovado at 13½c. Molasses nominal. Hops quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull, at 150 for refined in bond. Pork dull and drooping; sales 700 bbls at $20,75@20,81½ for mess; closing at $20,50 cash; $20,75@20,87½ seller's option; also 900 bbls mess for sellers all the year $20,50. Beef heavy; sales 145 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull. Bacon quiet; sales 430 hxs Cumberland cut at 11½@ 12c; 100 hxs long clear, 12½c; 50 hxs short rib cut. Cut meats heavy; sales 150 pkgs at 8@ 10c for shoulders; 11@12½c for hams. Lard quiet and drooping; sales 1,000 bbls and small cut, 13c. Butter in good demand, at 40@45c for state. Cheese heavy, at 11@13c. Freights to Liverpool steady with a moderate business.

LATER.—Flour closed more steady and in moderate demand, part for export. Wheat more steady, at $2,57@2,58 for No. 2 Spring, and $2,57 for No. 1 Spring. Rye nominal at $1,38@1,40 for Western. Oats fairly active and steady at 77c for Western. Corn dull, at $1,17@1,18 for good to prime Mixed Western. Pork dull and heavy, at $20,75@20,81½ for mess, cash and regular. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats dull. Bacon fairly active and firm, at 11½@11¾c for Cumberland. Lard steady, at 13@13¾c for good to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Flour dull and the prices are lower; family $10,75@11. Wheat dull, at $2,45 for No. 1 red winter. Corn irregular; new car is in demand and the prices ad'anced to 82@83c; no demand for old shelled; and it is offered at 90@92c. Oats dull, closing with buyers at over 42c for No. 1. Rye dull, at $1,40 for No. 1. Cotton dull, at 35½@35½c for middling. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky steady at last quotations. Provisions dull and prices nominal. Sales pork held at $20,75. Lard held at 12½c for shoulders, and 16c for clear sides. Lard sold at 12½c for old city, which is a shade, but the sales were to a good extent. Lard sold at 8c net, and 8½@8,40 gross; the weather is cold and very good for slaughtering, and nearly all the hogs were killed. Green meats sold at 7@8½c Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet. Apples and potatoes dull, but unchanged. Eggs 30c. Petroleum dull, at 50@52c for refined free. Beef cattle dull, at 3@5c per gross. Sheep dull, at $3@5,50 per gross. Linseed oil sold at $1; in the small way it brings $1,02@1,03. Gold 138¾, buying, and the money market is very close at 12@15c per cent.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Tobacco; buyers and sellers are apart, and there was but very little done. Cotton is lower at 34c for good ord